

THE "CONDER" TOKEN NEWSLETTER

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE "CONDER" TOKEN COLLECTORS CLUB.



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Warwickshire.



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BIRMINGHAM.



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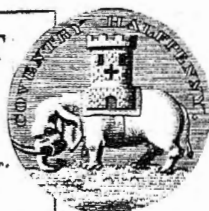
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INTRODUCTION

By Wayne Anderson
President, and Editor

I can't believe that this is the fourth issue of the newsletter, or "journal" as it sometimes referred to now. Volume I, Number 3 was a another jewel, and I have received a good number of compliments concerning many of the articles, and the newsletter in general. Thanks again to all of you who contributed an article or an advertisement. The club is continuing to grow, we have 253 members now, and I have updated the membership locus for all to see. Coin World gave the newsletter another fine review in the March 17, 1997 issue, and I wish to thank those good people. I always see a number of inquires, and new members, as a result. This issue of the newsletter is once again packed with information, and interesting articles, and I hope you enjoy it. I really need more articles, so please see what YOU can do. It's FUN, and that's what it's all about

Articles and Columns. Dr. Richard Doty continues his series of fascinating articles with one entitled "Returning The Favor," and Colin Hawker writes about the "Stirling Halfpenny," very interesting! I write a blip about the "London And Westminster" series, one of my favorites, and Jerry Bobbe addresses a very important topic with his article "On The Care And Preservation Of Choice Coppers." There are two interesting and fascinating articles about King George III. The first by Jim Wahl, the second by Richard Bartlett, both articles are outstanding. David S. Brooke, once again, favors us with his quarterly column "The Collectors Cabinet," and David asks that you write to him to share your collecting interests and experiences, so that he can feature you in his column, at some point in time. Carl Honore' has written a review of Colin R. Hawker's book, "Druid Tokens," from his point of view, and Larissa Davisson shares her experience of winning her award, at the F.U.N. Show this year, for displaying her Pidcock tokens. Larissa is, of course, one of our two Young Numismatists. She also writes her own newsletter called "The Budgie Newsletter," it's about Parakeets, and it's very interesting and informative. I have known Larissa for a long time, and it's my opinion that she could easily become the editor of the Conder Token Newsletter, sometime in the future! She's a wonderfully brilliant young woman, and she has many fascinating interests. Thomas Fredette has written a great article about how he began to collect Conder tokens. His article is very well written, and very interesting. My thanks to everyone who submitted an article for this issue.

Mr. R. C. Bell has written to me to thank the club for presenting him with his honorary lifetime membership. He has also given me permission to reprint all of his "Token Tales" serially in the newsletter. I have sent Mr. Bell a token amount of money, in consideration of his giving me his permission, and to preserve "copyrights" to the author. Mr. Bell will convey the contribution to the charity of his choice. Thank you very much Mr. Bell.

Correspondence. I have received some very interesting and stimulating correspondence from members for this issue. Peter Preston-Morley sends news from England, and a wonderful concordance of D & H with BHM, the first volume of British Historical Medals, 1760 - 1960, by Laurence Brown, published in 1980. David Vice sends some comments, and shares more of his expertise with us, and Paul Dofton writes to us from Saudi Arabia to stimulate discussion concerning the storage of choice coppers. Jerry Bobbe's article addresses this issue, and more. Bill McKivor sends information about Evasion Tokens, and "Cobwright," the definitive reference work concerning these interesting pieces. There is also a great letter from Richard P. Forde, Jr. It's very brief, but very much appreciated.

Early American Coppers Convention. It was my pleasure to attend the Early American Coppers convention, in Las Vegas, Nevada, on April 17th through the 20th. What fun! Many of our members are EAC members too, and I have written about my splendid experiences, at the convention, in this issue of the newsletter.

Auctions. Dix Noonan Webb closed it's last auction, containing a nice selection of Irish tokens, on April 9th. I haven't seen the results as yet.

The next big Conder token auction that I am aware of will be Davissons Ltd, "Auction Nine," planned to close in late June. I have viewed the material and recommend that you get this catalog. Allan Davisson has assembled over 200 lots of Conder tokens, for this auction, including some major rarities. It'll be interesting! (See his Ad on the back of this issue of the newsletter.)

Remy Bourne, Numismatic Literature Specialist, has announced his Public Auction Sale Number 6, coming September 12, 13 & 14, 1997. It features the library of R. V. (Dick) Punchard, "The Definitive United States Early American Copper Literature Library Sale Of The 20th Century!" You won't want to miss this one! (See Remy's Ad in this issue of the newsletter.)

Ask the Experts. In the last issue of the newsletter, Dr. Richard Doty asked for information concerning "A New Token From Wales?" Mr. Michael Dickinson responds, with his compliments:

Dear Dr. Doty:

Your 'new Welsh token' would seem to be Atkins Imitation Regal no. 423 and M. I. Cobwright obv. P.0040/rev. N.0160 in his work 'Evasives.' In case you have not come across this, it is a simply produced but excellent piece of work. 'M. I. Cobwright' is a pseudonym of the dealer/ collector Alan Judd, proprietor of Coins of Beeston, PO Box 19, Beeston, Notts., NG9 2NE.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Dickinson
Professional Numismatist since 1968
Ramsay House, 825 High Road, Finchley,
London N12 8UB, England

The Token Exchange & Mart. Please take a look at all of the Ads and announcements in this section, and throughout the newsletter. You can advertise up to twelve (12) lines absolutely FREE in this section. A full page Ad is \$75, and a one third page Ad is \$25, please send your check to me along with your Ad. I'm told that these Ads are very effective, and that our rates are very reasonable! The next newsletter will be issued on August 15th, 1997, the deadline for articles and Ads is July 25th, 1997. Once again, please support our advertisers when you can. They're important to us!

As usual, please forgive any errors or omissions in the newsletter, they are unintentional should any have occurred, and I apologize for them in advance. Thanks to all of you for your interest, encouragement, and champion. WA



MEMBERSHIP LOCUS

Alabama	1	Mississippi	1
Alaska	1	Missouri	1
Arizona	4	Nebraska	3
Arkansas	1	Nevada	3
Australia	2	New Hampshire	4
California	34	New Jersey	9
Canada	2	New York	25
Colorado	6	North Carolina	3
Connecticut	17	Ohio	10
Delaware	1	Oklahoma	1
England	15	Oregon	7
Florida	4	Pennsylvania	13
Georgia	2	Saudi Arabia	1
Illinois	9	Tennessee	2
Indiana	2	Texas	3
Iowa	3	Vermont	1
Kentucky	2	Virginia	3
Kansas	1	Wales	1
Maine	1	Washington	11
Maryland	5	Washington, DC	2
Massachusetts	9	West Virginia	3
Michigan	5	Wisconsin	1
Minnesota	18		

TOTAL 253

NEW MEMBERS

230	WILLIAM H.	AKRIGHT	HENRY,	IL
239	DONNA	BRODISH	PITTSBURGH,	PA
233	BERTRAM M.	COHEN	BOSTON,	MA
229	PETER	COLES	HERMITAGE,	TN
242	BIM	GANDER	ESCONDIDO,	CA
246	JEFF	GRESSER	LAS VEGAS,	NV
232	DR. R. L.	HARNISHFEGER	LOCK HAVEN,	PA
250	WALTER	HOM	CAVE CREEK,	AZ
252	BILL	JENISON	BURNSVILLE,	MN
251	RICHARD	KOLBECK	TOPEKA,	KS
235	WILLIAM	MARTIN	HYDE PARK,	NY
245	JUDY	MATHERNE	BEAUMONT,	TX
244	FRANCIS X.	MC GRATH	ROSLINDALE,	MA
249	TERRY	MIDDLEBROOK	GLENDALE,	CA
248	DR. DANE B.	NIELSEN	VENTURA,	CA
253	BILL	NOYES	MONUMENT BEACH,	MA
238	JACK K.	PAUL	HEMET,	CA
247	ROBERT	RHUE	AURORA,	CO
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231	ROBERT	STEINEGGER	PORTLAND,	OR
243	THOMAS J.	TURISSINI	PLAINS,	PA
236	RAY	TUROTTE	RUSSELL,	MA
241	JON	WARSHAWSKY	SAN DIEGO,	CA
237	BOB	YARMCHUK	EL TORO,	CA

RETURNING THE FAVOR:
MATTHEW BOULTON AND THE TOKENS OF JOHN WILKINSON,
1787-1795

The relationship between Matthew Boulton and John Wilkinson forms one of the more interesting chapters in the story of the Industrial Revolution - and of the eighteenth-century token, which was one of its results. The two men were almost exact contemporaries, born the same year, dying within a few months of each other. They were very much alike - go-ahead types, confirmed tinkerers, whose fortunes were inextricably linked to the rise of the British Midlands. Their fortunes were inextricably linked to each other as well.

James Watt's improved steam engine (in which Matthew Boulton was half-partner, on behalf of which Matthew Boulton was a tireless partisan) depended on parts crafted with a precision never before achieved. Among these parts, one of the most challenging was the huge cylinder in which the piston rested. That part had to be bored with an absolute precision, were it to achieve and retain the vacuum which was at the heart of steam power. But until the dawn of the 1770s, such exactitude could not be managed on a large scale. And the promise of steam would remain just that until a solution was found.

John Wilkinson provided the answer. In 1774, he invented an improved boring mill. He saw it as a way of making better artillery; but Boulton saw another use for it. In mid-1775, the latter asked this 'Iron Master' to supply a new cylinder for Watt's prototype engine. (The original had been constructed from a block of tin, a metal which was easy to work but also had a low melting point - something of a liability, if you are working with fire and steam!) Wilkinson provided the replacement - *in iron*, which had a much higher melting point, which was, in fact, virtually indestructible and accurate to boot. Boulton was impressed: from now on, John Wilkinson's iron cylinders would form an essential component of the Soho engine - and of the Industrial Revolution.

Long-time colleagues, the two men were never close friends; perhaps they were a bit too much alike. But the business arrangement which they established transcended friendship, and it outlasted the lives and careers of both: in the final years of the Soho story, when a representative of the Boultons debated whether to continue the firm or end it, a representative of the Wilkinsons helped keep it afloat until he made up his mind. And on an earlier occasion, a curious reciprocity

held sway: John Wilkinson bore iron cylinders for Matthew Boulton, and Matthew Boulton struck copper halfpenny tokens for John Wilkinson.

He was not the first to do so. Wilkinson was very nearly the earliest entrepreneur to have private money struck on his behalf in the 1780s, and he had chosen the only legitimate private coiner then minting for British consumption. For his copper tokens, John Wilkinson had selected the enterprising Welshman, Thomas Williams.

We know that the latter was striking tokens for John Wilkinson by the late winter of 1787 - and we know where he was striking them. In a letter to his friend Samuel Garbett, Boulton observed that Williams 'hath got several presses at work at Hollywell [sic; Holywell] & is making pieces for himself & for Wilkinson'¹. Those pieces Williams was making for himself were early representatives of the Parys Mines pence; those for Wilkinson were the 'man at the forge' halfpence.

Holywell is situated in the Greenfield Valley in the borderland between Cheshire and North Wales, and in the 1780s it represented the cutting edge of industrial technology. The Greenfield River which winds through the region has a splendid fall of water near the town, and many pioneering industrialists, including Thomas Williams, took advantage of this natural motive force. But Holywell is difficult to reach even now; and we can only imagine the town's isolation in Williams' day. It might possess vast reserves of power for rolling and working copper; but the other elements in the minting process could be more easily found somewhere else - somewhere like Birmingham.

That city had several centuries of experience in metalwork behind it, and Williams recognized its attractions after a few months at the Holywell site: in the late spring or early summer of 1787, he relocated his presses to Charles Street, Birmingham. Penny tokens for Parys were joined by halfpence in 1788; and Wilkinson received regular orders of his halfpence through both years.

Those pieces were well struck, and struck in collar. They also gave full value for money (after Wilkinson was persuaded that the public would not accept them as pence and scaled down their pretensions accordingly). Many thousands were struck during 1787-1788, all of them

¹MBP148, [Private] Letter Book O, 1783-1788, Matthew Boulton to Samuel Garbett, 28 March 1787.

bearing this industrialist's bewigged visage on the obverse, most of them a man at a forge on the reverse (although a tiny percentage pictured a sailing vessel in place of the forge scene, possibly meant to represent Wilkinson's famous iron boat, the *Trial*)².

As with the Parys Mines coinage, the great days of the Wilkinson tokens were over by the end of 1788. As related in the previous instalment, Thomas Williams sold his presses to Matthew Boulton in the following year. If he wanted any additional coinage, he would have to look to another. So would his erstwhile customer, John Wilkinson. And both men would look to the same source, Matthew Boulton.

As you know, Boulton began striking for Thomas Williams in mid-1789. His early efforts were 'hybrids', struck by steam but not in collar - for the inventor had not yet cleared up that particular aspect of the new moneying technology. By the time he began coining for John Wilkinson, he was at least on the way to a solution, and all of his halfpence for the Iron Master (bearing dates of 1790, 1792, 1793, and 1795) were struck in collar. In this, they paid unconscious homage to the Williams products of 1787-1788. They did so in their continuity of design as well.

The formal invitation to begin such coinage has been lost, if it ever existed at all. But Wilkinson must have made a request for a batch of tokens (probably a ton, on the basis of later correspondence) in the late spring of 1790, to which Boulton acceded, at least in part. A Soho entry dated 1 August 1791 states that five hundredweight, one quarterweight and fifteen pounds' worth of Wilkinson tokens had been struck on 16 June 1790. This works out to 603 pounds of halfpence.

Some time later, Boulton found out that Wilkinson was hedging his bets: he was dividing his coinage between two producers, Matthew Boulton and John Westwood, whose designer was John Gregory Hancock, Sr., the artist responsible for the original Wilkinsons of 1787-1788. Hancock would retain his head of Wilkinson, but he would create a splendid new reverse,

²Or possibly not. Bell certainly believes that the image represented the *Trial*, a conclusion which can be traced at least as far as Richard Thomas Samuel's writings in the 1880s. But my late colleague at the National Museum of Wales, Dr. George C. Boon, always maintained that the boat on the token could not possibly be Wilkinson's famous experimental vessel, based on the fact that she did not answer to a contemporary, written description. Whatever the answer, this type of Wilkinson token is distinctly scarce - and for some reason is almost never found in a grade higher than VF-25.

featuring a seated figure of Vulcan adapted from an ancient cameo.

From Wilkinson's perspective, he was merely being prudent. Matthew Boulton's mint was by no means out of the woods, and the tyro coiner was still having problems with his collars and ejection mechanisms, as his products of this period attest. Hancock was a known quantity.

But Boulton did not see matters in the same light. He felt beleaguered, betrayed. His acromonious relations with the gifted but dilettantish Jean-Pierre Droz were heading for arbitration, he had a mint which had already gobbled up several thousand pounds' worth of capital - and he needed every order the could get. And so Wilkinson's actions may have been prudent, but they were hardly appreciated. Boulton told him so:

when I found you had pitted Westwood against me I stoped short [on the project] as it wd have been cowardly in me to have run against such a Competitor [who had an extremely shady reputation and would shortly go bankrupt]. Spliting of ½ pence is the next thing to spliting of farthings. I do not love things in the ½ & ½ way ...³

Wilkinson asked him not to abandon the coinage, and he even sweetened the deal by ordering another five tons on 8 December 1790. That was before his people had had time to examine Boulton's efforts from June. Then they did so and reported back to their employer. And now it was Wilkinson's turn to be annoyed, and Boulton's turn to stroke *his* feathers.

He had wanted his tokens struck at thirty-six to the pound. Boulton had struck the first batch at thirty-two ('4 in the pound less in number than those struck by Westwood, & even those were deemed too heavy by people in general'). Wilkinson wished to secure public acceptance and avoid public complaint, and 'I shall incline (until some regulation may prevent it) to oblige my customers -- particularly where it is so much to my own interest'⁴.

Boulton tried again. He lowered his weights as his customer demanded, and he had finished production of the 1790-dated coinage by the end of January 1791. In sum, he struck

³MBP367, Box Wilkinson, John; Wilkinson, Thomas Jones; Wilkinson, William, rough draft, Matthew Boulton to John Wilkinson, October 1790; spelling in original.

⁴MBP367, John Wilkinson to Matthew Boulton, 11 December 1790. It was obviously to Wilkinson's advantage to circulate lighter halfpenny tokens than heavier ones.

some 603 pounds of heavy tokens (at thirty-two to the pound, this would amount to 12,296 pieces) and 11,228 pounds, four ounces of light ones (or 404,217 pieces, if we assume that they weighed thirty-six to the pound). Beyond the criterion of weight (which can be complicated by factors ranging from decades in circulation to inexactitude in rolling), is there a way we can tell the first batch from the second?

There may be. There are only four die combinations for 1790-dated Wilkinson tokens with the forge reverse - D&H385 through 388. I have never seen examples of D&H 385 or 386; from their illustration in Dalton & Hamer, it appears to me that they may *not* be Soho products. In any case, we are concerned with the other two varieties, D&H387 and 388.

Both come with two varieties of lettered edge. The first is the normal one, promising payment at WILLEY SNEDSHILL BERSHAM [and] BRADLEY. This edge reading had been common to earlier, genuine pieces (and would be common to later ones as well); and one sees it on normal 387's and 388's. But there is a variant for each piece, 387*a* and 388*a*. Here, there is a small ornament, looking rather like a figure 8 on its side, between the words BRADLEY and WILLEY. I have a D&H387 bearing the addition; so does the Smithsonian's Numismatic Collection. My specimen weighs 14.363 grams and this museum's weighs 14.236 grams; in other words, *they were struck at thirty-two to the pound*. I also have a normal D&H387 and a 388, and this Museum has a normal, if very worn, 387. The respective weights of these pieces are 12.463, 12.651, and 12.010 grams. If we average these weights, we achieve a figure of 12.375 grams per token. And if we divide a pound's worth of copper (454 grams) by that figure, we achieve a figure of *thirty-six pieces per pound*.

It is obvious that we are working with far too small a sampling here to draw a conclusive picture; and I would be most obliged if readers could send me weights and descriptions of their own 1790-dated tokens (including D&H385 and 386: were they struck in collar or not?). But my guess is that the heavy pieces with edge variant were Boulton's pioneering effort, struck in June 1790, and that they must therefore be considerably scarcer than commonly supposed. And that odd ornament may have been intended by Boulton as a privy mark, a way of distinguishing his products from earlier ones - and later ones, as it happened.

As I said, Boulton's second, lighter batch of Wilkinson tokens were prepared and remitted at the beginning of the year 1791. The next Wilkinson order had to wait until the summer of

1792, and correspondence regarding it is lacking. But Boulton was hard at work that August (with the help of a new engraver, Noel-Alexandre Ponthon, who had replaced the balky Droz and the short-lived Dumarest). He wrote Wilkinson on the nineteenth of that month, with the news that his people had now 'got a Ton [of] Coins for you & they only waited for an opportunity of sending them'⁵. The tokens had already exited Soho Mint (on the eleventh), but it would be some time before John Wilkinson would actually receive them. Early October found him complaining that Boulton did not fill his orders quickly enough, one reason he was patronizing Soho's competitors.

Boulton's tokens for 1792 are encompassed in a single die variety, D&H 389. My estimate is that Soho struck some 94,183 of them, which would be an excellent record for a single pair of dies, especially so early. But there was more to it than that, and more than a single set of dies saw use.

Wilkinson had demanded that Boulton again lower the weight of his tokens (to forty pieces per pound, based on actual specimens). This created difficulties at Soho Mint: under the new system of industrialized moneying, it was easier to strike a thick, heavy coin than a thin, light one. Wilkinson's demand for lighter tokens caused Boulton's coiners to 'complain of their being so thin, because it breaks double the number of dies, and takes a blow twice as strong, besides striking more blows to a pound weight'⁶. So more than a single set of dies must have seen use to produce the 1792s (and more than two sets for the 1793s and four for the 1795s, if it comes to that). How was Boulton able to make multiple copies of the same dies (which he must have done, based on the evidence of the tokens themselves)? It seems to me that we are seeing evidence here of a complete *hubbing* process at work, perhaps the very first such instance in the entire story of coining. While I lack the space to go into a detailed account here, it has long been apparent to me that Boulton was always interested in the mass production of identical *dies*, because such technology would lead to the mass-production of identical *coins* - or in this case, tokens. Once every member of a series was supposed to look alike (and the public knew it) then the forger could only accomplish his dark designs if he had the same tools as the legitimate coiner - who was

⁵MBP367, Matthew Boulton to John Wilkinson, 19 August 1792.

⁶MBP367, Matthew Boulton to John Wilkinson, 21 November 1792.

hardly inclined to share. So Boulton was always looking for ways of mass producing finished dies. And the Wilkinson pieces, with a simple design and a limited legend for the obverse, and virtually no legend at all for the reverse, would have been prime candidates for experimentation. That is what I think took place.

And so John Wilkinson unwittingly assumed his position among the pioneers in the industrialization of money.

He would receive two more token orders, each struck at forty to the pound. Boulton was working on the first early in December 1793; he finished it toward the end of the month and sent it off on the twenty-eighth. It consisted of slightly more than a ton of 1793-dated tokens, some 92,553 of them or thereabouts, all packed into seven casks. And a final seven casks of coins was requested and sent out in mid-March 1795 - nineteen hundredweights of 1795-dated pieces, to an aggregate number of 86,448 pieces, if struck at forty to the pound. The 1793s comprise Dalton & Hamer varieties 393 and 394 (including D&H393*b*, whose edge promised payment by Gilbert Shearer, another merchant for whom Boulton had been coining). The 1795 tokens fall into four varieties, D&H420 through 423.

Based on the amount of copper used and the weights in force, I estimate that Matthew Boulton struck some 696,697 halfpenny tokens for John Wilkinson. I cheerfully admit that I should be as surprised as anyone else if this figure proves exact; but it sets things in the right direction at least.

The 1795 issue marked an end to Matthew Boulton's services as coiner to John Wilkinson. Boulton made a polite enquiry late in the year: did Wilkinson need any more tokens? The 'Iron Master' replied a fortnight later: he did not 'know the State I am in for copper Coin - but will enquire & if I am in want - will let you know'⁷. Wilkinson never pursued the matter, nor did Matthew Boulton. And Boulton would soon have enough work to keep his mint fully employed, striking regal copper coins rather than the private copper tokens which had been called into being by their lack - and which had given Soho and its proprietor much-needed practice and work.



---R. G. DOTY

⁷MBP367, John Wilkinson to Matthew Boulton, 8 December 1795.



STIRLING HALFPENNY

by Colin R. Hawker



Dalton and Hamer undoubtedly is a wonderful catalogue of eighteenth century copper tokens, yet I am sure it's compilers would not have regarded it as faultless and complete. Indeed both A. W. Waters of Royal Leamington Spa and the writer from Royal Sutton Coldfield have published clarification and corrections to it. Therefore may the writer further beg leave to inform members concerning a halfpenny token of 1791 not listed by D & H or elsewhere. Is it then the token that never was, or one that is yet to be found? On March 2nd 1791 Matthew Boulton received at Soho a letter from William & James Astbury' of Birmingham. The letter was an urgent order for trade tokens as follows:

"Srs.

Our Friend approves of the Inclosed Drawings please send as soon as possible Two or Three Tons of Halfpence 36 to the pound wrap'd up in 3/- papers and in Packages of abt 5 or 6 £ Value, on the Edge payable to W. Paterson Stirling

Srs

Your most Obedt Servts
Wm & Jas Astbury"

It was accompanied by the above drawings of the proposed token. A straight forward enough request although made at a time when Boulton's presses were working at full capacity producing trade tokens for other issuers. In accepting the order Boulton's next step would have been to request his die-sinker Rambert Dumarest to engrave the dies. Instructing a dissident Frenchman might have been a rather hazardous course to follow, as the princely Boulton was having a lot of difficulty with Dumarest's work rate. (viz. Druid tokens) However, in the event the order came to nothing because the Stirling correspondent of Astbury's (Henry Jaffray) said that as new Regal coinage appeared imminent then the tokens would not be needed - so please cancel the order! so much for the newspaper speculation and coffee house gossip.

Of course it is now known, with hindsight, that six more years were to elapse before Boulton received his contract to coin, so that was that - alles für nicht - or was it?, because three months later with Boulton's presses still striking trade tokens night and day, the request for Stirling halfpence reappeared within a long letter of 6th June from Matthew Robinson Boulton at Soho to his father in London the following was recounted:

"Benjamin Morris² spoke to me on Sunday concerning the order of Taylor & Mander³ for Stirling Halfpence. I believe they seem anxious to have it completed and have long expected from you

an account of the Expenses of the Dies, as I understand it was agreed that they should pay them. You will be pleased to write me what answer I am to give them- -"

So was there a new order for Stirling halfpence, or was the earlier order still extant? Boulton must have been well aware that the tokens were still required, for in his immediate reply to his son's letter he expressed no surprise. In a long letter of instructions and observations the following paragraph appeared:

"I have often requested Dumarist to Model a head of Fingal which was intended for Taylor & Manders Sterling $\frac{1}{2}$ penny"

In the penultimate paragraph of that letter Boulton patiently observes:

"You please to explain such parts of the foregoing to Mr. Dumarist but endeavour to get the punches made for Wms Druid before he goes if possible - Perhaps he will not stay to model the River God & Bridge"

He did of course and brilliantly (see Lanarkshire Glasgow D & H 2). Therefore and bearing in mind the tenuous state of Dumarest's engagement at the time, were the dies ever engraved and by whom. Were tokens, trial or pattern ever struck? The writer has yet to find prime source evidence pointing either way. As Steelhouse Lane is only two miles away from Soho House, then a further cancellation could easily have been made without correspondence arising. By the same, token examples might well have already been fabricated and found their way into collector's cabinets, much later to be discovered by you - dear Reader!

¹ W & J Astbury were listed as Factors of Snow Hill in C. Pye's 1791 directory.

² B. Morris was at Boulton's warehouse in Livery Street.

³ Taylor & Mander were listed as Factors in Steelhouse Lane by C. Pye's 1791 directory.

Appendix:

Fingal (or Fionn) was a hero of Gaelic mythology who is supposed to have ruled a kingdom in Morvern. (West Scotland)
In the summer of 1829 Mendelsohn went to Scotland. He went "with a rake for folksongs, an ear for the lovely fragrant countryside and a heart for the bare legs of the natives" At Abbotsford he met Sir Walter Scott. The literary, pictorial and musical elements of Mendelsohn's imagination are often merged. Describing in a letter written from the Hebrides, the manner in which the waves break on the Scottish coast, he noted down in the form of a symbol the opening bars of the Hebrides overture (1830-32) also known as Fingal's Cave. (New Encyclopedia Britannica)

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER

by Wayne Anderson

The title refers to the artistic series of large, thick, heavy, "One Penny" tokens. Middlesex numbers 81 to 113, listed and illustrated in Dalton & Hamer. D & H report; "These were made for sale by Denton and Prattent; the dies were probably the work of James." R. C. Bell says; "Jacobs was the diesinker, and his dies were brittle and soon broke. Many of these pieces are rare, and some are extremely rare." Arthur Waters writes; "Denton & Prattent's. London and Westminster series of famous buildings. As they were cut in very poor steel many of the dies failed soon after being used." I see the meaning of Mr. Water's brief statement. First, the buildings depicted in this series are historically famous, and secondly, a number of spectacular die failures occurred. Some collectors refer, "affectionately," to the tokens struck from these failed dies as the "beautiful ugly!"

One of my favorite tokens in this series is Middlesex number 93, "Horse And Foot Guards Whitehall." It is seldom offered for sale, and when it is offered, it is customarily described as having the "usual flaw." It's really fascinating! Look it up in D & H, and observe the incredibly bizarre die failure. I have never seen, or heard of, a perfect specimen. I have owned two of these, both struck from the same failed obverse die, and I kept one for my collection. Jerry and Sharon Bobbe have a third example in their collection, also struck from the same obverse die. A fourth example sold recently at auction, the R. C. Bell specimen, for £270. All four are late die state impressions. Jerry Bobbe reports seeing one early die state, not perfect, and two intermediate die states. Jerry says he may have seen a total of ten examples over a period of 25 years. D & H say it's RR presumably because the obverse die failed very early, and they couldn't locate abundant examples. R. C. Bell says; "The obverse die broke after a few strikings, and these have bad faults." With luck, you could possibly acquire one! Perhaps it would be described; "From the usual damaged obverse die, otherwise brilliant mint state and very rare." Such a ravishing example would truly be a rare and exciting find, believe me!

There are many historically important tokens in this series. They are often avoided by collectors because "there are too many," or "they're too expensive," or "they're just buildings." I can assure you that all of the renowned token collections contained long runs of these handsome tokens. Venerable collectors looked upon these building tokens with great appreciation, and many contemporary collectors appreciate them just as much. A person wouldn't really need to collect them all, one superb example would be adequate!

Some time ago I bought a remnant book, for a few dollars, from a local bookstore entitled, "Ackermann's Illustrated London," by Fiona St. Aubyn, published in 1985. The book is based on Rudolph Ackermann's "The Microcosm of London", first published between 1808 and 1810. A portrait of Georgian London, the book's purpose was to give an intimate view of the metropolis. Ackermann's London was the largest city in Europe with just under a million inhabitants. In his book, Ackermann portrays the Establishment and its institutions. It is brilliantly illustrated by architectural draughtsman Augustus Pugin in collaboration with caricaturist Thomas Rowlandson. An original, color illustrated, copy is said to be worth thousands of dollars on today's rare book market. On the following two pages, I have reprinted the illustration "Horse Guards Parade," and the story behind it. It is also the story behind Middlesex D & H #93.



Middlesex.
LONDON AND WESTMINSTER
93. O: Horse And Foot Guards. Whitehall

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HORSE GUARDS PARADE

The present Horse Guards building with its courtyard towards Whitehall and Parade Ground behind, has scarcely changed since George II's time. It is William Kent's principal London work, and was designed by him about 1745-48, and completed after the architect's death by John Vardy between 1750 and 1760. The building, now the office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces, lies round three sides of a courtyard. The entrance, on the fourth side facing Whitehall, is guarded by two mounted troopers throughout the day.

The changing of the Guard and inspection of the Household Cavalry (the Life Guards and Blues and Royals) traditionally takes place in the courtyard during Winter and in the Parade Ground during the summer months.

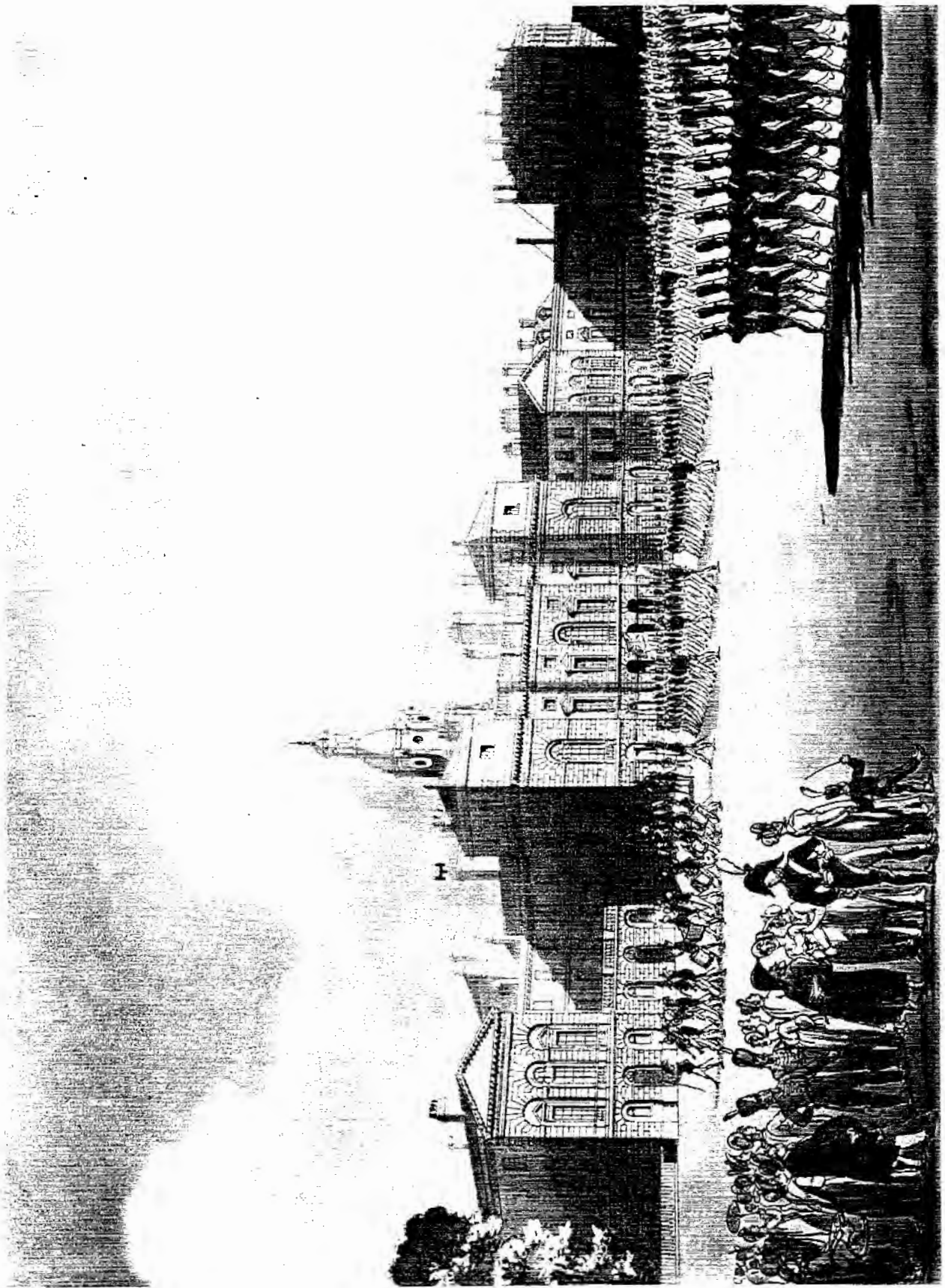
The noble edifice of the Horse Guards stands upon part of the site of the vast palace of Whitehall, occupying that spot which was formerly the Tilt-yard; a place set apart by Henry VIII and afterwards by Elizabeth, for military exercises.

A building appropriated to the same purposes was in existence during the reign of Charles II who, soon after his restoration, raised a body of men that was stationed here, and on whom the appellation of Horse Guards was conferred.

That part of St. James's Park immediately behind the building, is the parade, and is so called from being the place where the reliefs for the different guards about the palace are every morning paraded and inspected, a representation of which is given in the plate.

Horse Guards Road now separates the Park from the Parade Ground, which is really best known as the scene of the annual Trooping of the Colour performed here on the Queen's official birthday in June. The illustration shows Kent's Treasury and the back of Dover House to the right of the Horse Guards building. Today you can also see the back of the Paymaster General's building and Admiralty House (the latter hidden by a tree in the illustration), as well as the extension of the Admiralty building and the Citadel.

The building of the Horse Guards . . . is certainly a neat and compact piece of architecture, and appears to the greatest advantage when viewed at a distance from the park. It contains a variety of offices necessary for the transaction of business relating to the army; all of them very convenient, and many of them extremely elegant.



On The Care and Preservation of Choice Coppers

by Jerry Bobbe

I was recently asked by a member of the Conder Token Collector's Club, to address his concerns regarding storage and care of choice copper. This is not the first such request. Sharon & I bring "to the table" over 50 years combined experience collecting and dealing extremely high grade early coppers. Comprehending certain truths has sometimes been a painful and costly undertaking, but common sense solutions fortunately do exist. Our hope is to help interested numismatists avoid some of the pitfalls we have encountered.

There are two excellent storage methods. The first, which is preferred in England, uses segmented velvet/felt trays in coin cabinets or carrying cases. There are several drawbacks with this method:

- 1) Cabinets, unless very small, do not fit in the typical bank safety deposit vault.
- 2) Depending on the size of the coin, the opening, and ones fingers, it is sometimes next to impossible to avoid fingerprints when removing a coin. Some cabinet trays have a small hole in the bottom of each slot to assist one in gaining access to their treasures. If not, one may need to use a pencil as a wedge.
- 3) Because of the depth restrictions of many trays, cases, or cabinets, high relief items risk serious friction damage. Care must be taken when sliding a tray in or out of a cabinet to avoid metal scrapes from the wood. That sad Sawbridge penny with its "ripped-off" nose in the British Museum is a heartbreaking example of this.
- 4) Finally, if extreme care is not taken when moving a collection, serious rubbing through the patination into the raw, red copper will occur. A decade ago, a fine collection of about a thousand high grade Conders suffered irreparable harm because of a half dozen round trips over the Atlantic. Those coins have never, and will never, recover. The lesson learned from the extreme nature of this calamity is to never turn or slide a resting coin on anything, always lift it to avoid rubs.

The one beautiful advantage to this method is the opportunity to view large groups of high grade coppers all at once, rather than one at a time. There is a bit of romance in this choice. It's a step back to the quieter, bygone era of Messrs. Conder, Pye, Barker, Chetwynd, et al.

The second storage method, most popular with copper collectors in America, and the one we use, is 2x2 inch coin envelopes with cotton liners. The problem with this method is finding good, old-fashioned, high quality envelopes and cotton liners.

High quality, heavy-duty envelopes are FULLY 2x2 inches, have a much larger bottom flap which fits underneath the top flap, and have quality gluing. These fare well in a box when slipping in the adjacent envelope. Most of the modern envelopes are "cheapened down." They're not as heavy as they should be and are slightly smaller than 2x2 inches. They have a tiny bottom flap, which, because of the thinner paper and shoddy gluing, constantly gets torn.

Cotton liners negate any ill effects the envelopes may possess due to color or sulfur content. The good, old-fashioned liners fully fit a 2x2 inch envelope. They're not so tall that the top flap of the envelope doesn't quite close. They're not too narrow that a penny Conder won't fit. And, they're neatly sewn all around. The modern liners are flimsier, higher priced, and are inconsistent in sizing. In addition to this, they're not sewn on either side of the opening, making replacement of a coin difficult and somewhat hazardous. Note: Always have the opening of the cotton liner coincide with the opening of the envelope. We've seen many coins dropped by placing the liner opening sideways.

If you're using this method for the first time, getting coins in and out can be awkward, but with practice it will become second nature. With the back of the envelope up, open the flap. Lightly squeeze the sides so the liner opening forms an oval. Tip the envelope slightly, allowing the coin to gently slide out on its rims (this prevents the coin's surface from rubbing every time it is viewed). Position the fingers of your other hand lightly on the flap of the envelope and catch the coin on the edges. One can avert disaster by always doing this over a velvet pad or soft surface!

We've stored our own collection of choice mint state coppers this way for 25 years, with little or no change. For extremely delicate bronzed proof coinage, we sometimes use soft polybags folded over once and neatly placed inside the envelope. Because of economics, we also use polybags for shipping and inventory. A polybag should never be used in conjunction with a cotton liner or mylar flip for long-term storage. This will be a moisture trap, not allowing a coin to "breathe"! An ugly and damaging film may develop on a coin if this is ignored.

Unfortunately, choosing the best storage method is not all there is to caring for copper coins. Most important is the coin going into that cotton-lined envelope. First and foremost is condition, Condition, **CONDITION!!!** When collecting choice coppers, it's important to pay attention to the look of original surface and lustre (brilliance, not necessarily red colour). It's key to learn to spot any "post-striking human impairments," hopefully before any hard earned cash is laid out. To Sharon and me, there is a very simple phrase to keep in mind: "unnatural metal movement caused by human error." Conceivably, a choice copper may previously have been expertly washed, oiled, brushed, dipped in an infinite variety of chemical solutions, or varnished. If *executed* correctly, and if absolutely no metal is moved, even microscopically, any of these methods might result in considerable improvement, or helpful preservation. If *done* poorly, a coin is permanently harmed, and worth grossly less money. Higher values are a result of the fact that choice *unimpaired* coppers are far rarer than *defective* coppers. Centuries of well meaning collectors and dealers have felt an almost uncontrollable urge to try to "improve" their stock, oftentimes with disastrous results. The most common mishap are those light and insidious hairline scratches, metal movement of the ugliest and most permanent kind. These are almost always a result of bad cleaning attempts (a simple wipe?), never normal circulation. Similar looking "defects," but hardly the same, are as-made striations on the planchets pre-striking (such as on Middlesex Blackfriar's halfpennies or many U.S. colonials), or as-made die polish (as on many proof-like tokens). Once recognized, the collector must learn to differentiate between those as-made lines, and the post-striking human caused variety. We have found a significant percentage of collectors and dealers unable to comprehend, or even see, this particular defect. Unfortunately, this inability could only be to ones disadvantage. There are instances in which multi-million dollar collections have been seriously and permanently impaired by their well-meaning owners, R.L.Miles and King Farouk, to name two.

The second most common human impairment are fingerprints. Always handle all coins by their edges, and over a soft surface! This way, if accidentally dropped, the coin will land unharmed. There will be no need to frantically grab a coin in mid air with a sweat-filled palm, which can permanently corrode the surfaces. Choice coin or not, it's good practice, and a most worthwhile habit to acquire, particularly with another person's coin. If guilty of this, do not keep yourself in a state of denial. Fingering a coin is inappropriate and needlessly harmful. Human sweat is acidic and corrosive. A coin is particularly vulnerable to harm after any surface dirt and verdigris have been removed. As we know of virtually no important early U.S. coppers which have not previously been "restored" by someone, meticulous care must be taken when handling coins in those series. The same care should also be true for the eighteenth century Conder series, in which exist many completely virgin examples. When covered lightly with a flawless "peach fuzz" patination, and devoid of hairline scratches, fingermarks, spots, drool, or old dried-up tuna salad, a choice Conder is truly a "thing of beauty."

The third most frequent human impairment found on coins are spots. These are occasionally caused by a small bit of some foreign substance left unremoved on a coin for an extended period of time. Usually, however, spots are the result of someone talking over a coin. A microscopic drop of saliva today, a big black cancerous corrosion spot eating your coin tomorrow. An easy solution is to save any remarks until after a coin is out of spitting distance. Some, but not all, spots can be removed. A thorn will probably not hurt a coin, a pin or needle almost certainly will. High magnification is essential with such work. Naked eye attempts are deadly.

A fourth human impairment is the attempt to change a toned copper into a red coin by dipping, or even worse, scrubbing. This is always a disaster, easily recognizable by any knowledgeable collector.

Whether one collects mint state copper or not, there is great wisdom in the ability to understand original surface, lustre, and colour. The only way to learn original colour is to view a vast amount of choice coins. It is not easily explained in words.

One final piece of advice is to take care in selecting a bank vault. Collections should never be stored in an outside wall, as outdoor temperature changes can adversely affect the condition of your coins. It is absolutely imperative to make sure ammonia or similar cleaners are not used by the bank in the vault room, as the fumes will destroy coppers. And it's important to double check everything you do while going in and out of your vault to ensure against costly and traumatic mistakes.

The reward of knowledge is a beautiful collection. We are but caretakers for these coins, responsible for their delivery in equal or better condition to the next generation. Honouring this, our only other task is to enjoy them as much as possible.

The Trials and Tribulations of King George

By Jim Wahl

During the long reign of King George III, there were many stirring events, wars with the French, the American and French Revolutions, Napoleon, and the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution. However, some of the King's largest problems were strictly personal, centered around his health and his family. This article concerns itself with the personal aspects of the King's reign as depicted in tokens, and not the political issues of the times.

As the reigning monarch, he was naturally the center of interest, and many of the problems of the king came to be the subject of tokens. Let us modernize the language a bit and look into the mind of the King for some thoughts which may have been the subject of his speculations. . . 'Hey, what am I to do about this bum - even if he is my son - he's spending tons of money that is not his, I hate his leeching friends, he drinks like a fish, and that woman of his is totally unsuitable. He even tried to boost me out of my position when I had that little illness, doesn't he realize he only has to wait for his turn. It is high time he settle down and produce some legitimate heirs or the family enterprise will go bust. And his debts-- maybe his lenders will send someone to break a leg--no, I couldn't get that lucky. They have already been pleading with me for relief. I think I'll have to exert some strong pressure. . .'

All these "thoughts" are in some way reflected in tokens. The King inherited the throne in 1760, when he was 22 years of age. He suffered from porphyria, an inborn condition or disease, causing malfunctions of the metabolism, with intermittent intervals of madness, and remissions of varying length, usually beginning about the age of 35. He had a mild episode early in 1788, followed later in the year by a bout of madness, lasting until February, 1789. He had another episode in 1801 and became permanently insane in 1811. An interesting recent movie, "The Madness of King George", deals with the 1788-9 episode and it is recommended.

The King's leading problem, however, (and the country's) was his dissolute son, George, Prince of Wales, later King George IV. After 1783 their relationship was one of permanent hostility. The Prince did have a long wait, as he was 49 when he became permanent Regent, and 58 at the death of King George III.

The Prince had had a mistress by the time he was 17, whom he abandoned fairly shortly thereafter. When the Prince was 21, in 1783, he was given Carlton House, built in 1709 and uninhabited for the previous eleven years, and an allowance of 50,000 pounds per year. Lavish living and remodeling Carlton House resulted in big debts, and Parliament voted 221,000 pounds in 1787 to clear the debts.

In 1785, he fell in love with Maria Fitzherbert, a twice widowed Catholic. She refused to become his mistress, and with the connivance of his friends, he faked a suicide attempt for the reason of unrequited love, and she consented to become engaged to marry him. The ceremony was performed in secret December 15, 1785, by a Church of England clergyman, Robert Burt, who received 500 pounds for his services. The marriage was illegal by two laws, one of which required the consent of the King for any marriage of a member of the royal family, and the other making marriage to a Catholic subject to forfeiture of right of succession to the throne. When rumors of the marriage began to circulate, Charles Fox, the Prince's friend, had to lie to Parliament, stating; the report is a base and scandalous calumny.

Later, the Prince was again heavily in debt, and he had asked his father for 650,000 pounds to clear his debts. The King refused to help him unless he agreed to marry. A marriage was arranged to Caroline, a cousin, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick of Germany, necessitating his leaving Maria. Caroline was somewhat oversold to the Prince, and when the Prince met Caroline on her arrival in England, he said he felt unwell, called for a glass of brandy and abruptly departed. He had a different mistress by this time, Lady Jersey. The wedding was three days later, on April 8, 1795. A daughter was born nine months later, on January 7, 1796, and the couple separated shortly thereafter. Caroline kept a journal of sorts, and in it was her account of their wedding. She said in it that the King (?) was so drunk the night he married that, when he came into her room, he was obliged to leave it again, and he remained away all night and did not return again until the morning; that he then obliged her to remain in bed with him and

that is the only time they were together as husband and wife. Some time after the separation, the Prince went back to Maria Fitzherbert in June, 1800, for about eight years. Caroline played the part of the wronged wife thereafter by many acts to cause embarrassment to the Prince and the royal family. At a later date after the Prince had become King, his feelings towards the estranged Caroline are shown by his comment upon receiving word on the death of Napoleon. The messenger bringing the news about Napoleon said, "I have, Sir, to congratulate you: your greatest enemy is dead."

"Is she, by God"

About November 5, 1788, the King entered into his first serious bout of madness, leading to attempts to have the Prince of Wales made Regent. A Regency bill passed in parliament February 12, 1789, but the King recovered by February 25, 1789, before Regency could be implemented, forcing the Prince to wait 22 more years until he again became Regent. Due to the well-known hostility between the King and his two oldest sons, the Times newspaper printed this: "The Royal Dukes, and the leaders of opposition in general, affect to join with the friends of our amiable Sovereign, in rejoicing on account of his Majesty's recovery. But the insincerity of their joy is visible. Their late unfeeling conduct will for ever tell against them; and contradict the artful professions they may think it prudent to make."

Following publication of this article the royal dukes sued John Walter, founder-owner of the Times, who was convicted, fined 50 pounds and sentenced to two years in Newgate gaol. The sentence was partly political, as Walter was being paid 300 pounds a year to publish articles favorable to the King. He continued to receive his salary while in prison plus 250 pounds as conscience money from the Prince and 250 pounds from William Pitt's secret service fund.

Later, when a considerably more rotund Prince had been made Regent in 1811, a poet, Leigh Hunt, was in gaol for calling the Prince a "fat adonis of fifty." Charles Lamb was a friend of his and wrote the following poem in sympathy:

Not a fatter fish than he
Flounders round the polar sea.
See his blubbers—at his gills
What a world of drink he swills . . .
Every fish of generous kind
Scuds aside or shrinks behind;
But about his presence keep
All the monsters of the deep . . .
By his oily qualities,
This (or else my eyesight fails),
This should be the Prince of Whales.

(Compare the portraits on Ayrshire 1 and 5 with earlier portraits of the Prince as on Middlesex 968-974.)

After the King's recovery from his illness of earlier 1788, he went on a tour of parts of western England, probably to let the public see he had recovered. Several tokens were issued marking this visit. Arthur Waters states they were used as gaming counters. The tokens are:

Gloucestershire 66-77 inscribed CHELTENHAM . 1788. and similar inscriptions.

Worcestershire 33-46 in various designs and inscribed WORCESTER. AUGUST 6, 1788
and AUGUST 6 . 7 . & 8 1788

In November, 1788, the King became totally incapacitated, leading to debate over the Regency of the Prince of Wales. The debates were largely concerned with various conditions to place on the actions of the Prince while Regent. An act was introduced January 16, 1789, and passed Parliament February 12, 1789. However, the King recovered by February 25 and the act was not implemented. Tokens mentioning Regency are:

Middlesex 968 bust with legend PRINCE REGENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE,

IRELAND reverse legend BORN AUGT. 12 . 1762 + APPOINTED . FEB. 1789

Middlesex 969 bust with legend PRINCE REGENT reverse legend HE HOLDS IT FOR
THE KING

Middlesex 970-975 similar to 969. My own token of 971 is in brass.

These tokens are interesting for the fact that they were made in anticipation of the Prince's appointment, and so "jumped the gun".

During the King's incapacitation he was treated by Dr. Willis at the request of the Queen, and to the consternation of the King's own doctors. A token, Middlesex 219 has a portrait of Dr. Willis with the reverse legend BRITONS REJOICE YOUR KING'S RESTORED. 1789. Bell's book, Political and Commorative Pieces etc. gives a brief biography of Dr. Willis' life.

Although Dr. Willis' treatment methods were mild compared to normal eighteenth century medicine, the King formed a hearty dislike of Dr. Willis, who apparently was kept on retainer afterwards. When the King was again under treatment in 1801, the following exchange was reported. The King noticed that Dr. Willis' clothes resembled a preacher's and remarked, 'you have quitted a profession I have always loved and you have embraced one I most heartily detest ...' 'Sir, Our Saviour Himself went about healing the sick.' 'Yes, yes, but He had not 700 Pounds (a year) for it.'

In connection with the Regency debate in Parliament, there is a token portraying a rather unsavory character, Lord Thurlow. He was with Fox's party pushing for the Regency opposite Pitt's views. When he heard the King was improving and would probably recover, he switched sides. In a speech he then said "When I forget my sovereign, may God forget me." The token is Middlesex 218 with the reverse legend changed to read WHEN WE FORGET HIM MAY GOD FORGET US THURLOW RESTORED TO HEALTH MARCH 1789.

A thanksgiving service was held April 23, 1789 at St. Paul's cathedral, attended by the entire family. The Prince of Wales as usual, misbehaved at the ceremony. Tokens commemorating this event are Middlesex 176, 177, 930, 931, and 936.

The general feeling of relief at the King's recovery led to many tokens issued expressing this in various inscriptions. These tokens have an interesting variety of legends used. The obverse is a bust of the King, the reverse legends are: (these are all Middlesex tokens)

D & H Number	Legend
179	FELICITAS PUBLICA * REG . REST. 1789
180	GEORGIUS III . D . G . MAG . BR . FR . HIB . REX
181	Similar, See Bell for description of the reverse.
182	None
183	TO TRANSPORT TURN'D A PEOPLE'S FEARS.
184	LOST TO BRITANNIA'S HOPES BUT TO HER PRAYERS RESTORED.
185	WHEN WE FORGET HIM MAY GOD FORGET US! THURLOW.
932, 933	LOST TO BRITANNIA'S HOPE BUT TO HER PRAYERS RESTOR'D.
934	JEHOVAH HEARD BRITANNIA'S PRAYER, AND SAV'D HER FAVORITE KING . MARCH 1789.
935	JEHOVAH HEARD BRITANNIA'S PRAYER AND RESTORED HEALTH TO HER KING . MARCH . 1789 .
937	BRITONS REJOICE . YOUR KING'S RESTOR'D .
938	HAIL BRITAIN . HEAVEN RESTORES YOUR KING . 1789.
1130	RESTORED TO HEALTH MARCH: II: 1789.
1131	RESTORED TO HIS SUBJECT'S MARCH: 1789.

The King took another tour in the summer of 1789 to demonstrate his return to health. Tokens commemorating his visit were issued. Obverses are busts of the King with various reverse legends. The tokens are:

D & H Number	Legend
Hampshire 115, 116	VISITED SOUTHAMPTON . JUNE . 26 . 1789 .
Hampshire 117	SOUTHAMPTON . JUNE . 26 . 1789 .
Hampshire 45	VISITED LYNDHURST LYMINGTON SOUTHAMPTON WEYMOUTH & c. 1789.
Dorsetshire 12	VISITED WEYMOUTH JUNE 30 1789
Devonshire 8	VISITED PLYMOUTH AUGUST 1789.
Somersetshire 27	VISITED BATH CITY SEPTEMBER 10th 1789.

Princess Caroline is portrayed on tokens, Middlesex 977-982 with various reverses. The token portrayal makes her appear rather sullen, or is that my imagination? Middlesex token 976 commemorates the wedding showing both busts on the obverse with the reverse legend reading, MAY THE UNION BE CROWNED WITH HAPPINESS . April 8 1795. On Middlesex 981 the reverse reads, MAY THE UNION BE CROWNED WITH HAPPINESS + Middlesex 1143 in farthing size is otherwise the same as Middlesex 976. Both the Prince and Caroline are portrayed on Middlesex 1143-1148. Any guesses anyone as to why a stork was placed on the reverse of Middlesex 1144? Middlesex 1146 and 1147 appear to call attention to the Prince's disreputable habits, with the inscription on 1146 reading "Long live the King.". The reverse depicts a pig with the Prince of Wales crest above, the pig trampling on Honour, with dice and cards scattered on the ground below. This token, number 1146, is basically the same design as the Spence tokens, Middlesex 842 and 1081, showing a pig trampling the symbols of royalty, church and state, but with the meaning changed as noted to specifically refer to the Prince of Wales. Bell suggests that Middlesex 1148 is a satire on the marriage, in that when Caroline left for France in 1796 after the birth of her child, there would then be PEACE in the household.

Lot 175 of the Farnell auction, part 1, December 8, 1981, describes another token of Caroline as unlisted in D & H and possibly unique. It is a portrait of Caroline in profile facing left, the inscription reading CAROLINE, QUEEN - CONSORT OF ENGLAND. The reverse shows the royal crown in majesty, the inscription reading BORN MAY 18, 1768. MARRIED APRIL 8, 1795. This token was not pictured in the auction catalogue.

The history behind these tokens is what makes them interesting. The royal soap opera is well documented and, in detail would be very lengthy and beyond the scope of this short article. Hopefully, this article will satisfy any questions about the meaning of these tokens and the reasons why they were issued.

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Author:

Doris Lessing

Joanna Richardson

Elizabeth Longford



GEORGE III.
Picture by Allan Ramsay (1765), in the National Portrait Gallery.

CTCC at EAC
by Wayne Anderson

It was my pleasure to attend the Early American Coppers convention, in Las Vegas, Nevada, on April 17th through the 20th. What fun! Many of our members are EAC members including, Wes Rasmussen, the President of EAC. Our new member, Jeff Gresser, was one of the hosts of the convention. The convention, and bourse were wonderful, and very well attended, it was a first class event. Twelve new CTCC members signed up at the convention, and it was my privilege to meet a good number of CTCC members whom I had never met in person. Dr. Harry Salyards, CTCC # 13, and the Editor of Penny Wise, the official EAC publication, gave a wonderful talk entitled "A Psychological Profile of a Collector." I got the feeling, as he spoke, that Harry understands my personal collecting passions better than I do! Dr. Phil Ralls, CTCC #39, gave a very interesting talk concerning a famous and important item of numismatic literature, "The Newcomb Book 1801-2-3." Phil is also a very discriminating collector of Conder tokens. I finally had the opportunity to meet our Treasurer, Joel Spingarn, in person, after talking with him on the phone, and through fax communications, since last April when we decided to form this club. Joel is a great person, he's loaded with enthusiasm, and he does every thing he can to promote our club, and the hobby of collecting Conder tokens. I shared a table with my good friends Sharon and Jerry Bobbe, what a wonderful experience that was. I've been talking with Sharon on the long wire for the past eleven years, and this was my first opportunity to meet her in person. They are, of course, extremely knowledgeable about the Conder series, as well as many other areas of numismatics, and It was my honor to be with them at the convention. They're great people! My good friends, Allan and Marnie Davisson, also had a table at the convention. They displayed some of the material for their next auction, number nine, which will feature Conder tokens, including some of the great rarities in the series. You need to have this catalog, it will be an extremely important sale! Cliff Felage also attended the convention, he's another fountain of Conder token enthusiasm. I was able to watch his excitement as he acquired three more Middlesex #64's for his die state collection. Les and Joanne Dawson were there as well, I haven't seen them for three years, their Conder token collection is growing. They simply collect what they like. One can do that with this series. Dr. Allen Bennett displayed a good number of his Conders on the bourse. His eye for beauty, quality, and interesting topics is preeminent. Other CTCC members who attended the EAC convention are:

Doug Bird #110, Tom Knopp #169, Larry Gaye #54, Rob Retz #188, Dennis Wierzba #89, Jon Lusk #137, Chris McCawley #203, David Palmer #107, Chuck Heck #218, Tom Reynolds #112, George Trostel #206, Steve Tanenbaum #111, Don Valenziano , Chris Young #100, Jeff Oliphant #224, Rod Burrell #109, John Butler, Jr. #146, Jan Edeburn #178, Michael Forader #139, Terry Stahurski #49, Stan Stephens #18, and Bob Yarmchuk #237. These names are not in any particular order, and I'd be willing to bet that I haven't remembered everyone who attended, please forgive me if I've neglected to mention your name.

New members who signed up at the convention are:

David Sardella #240, Jon Warshawsky #241, Bim Gander #242, Thomas Turissini #243, Francis McGrath #244, Judy Matherne #245, Jeff Gresser #246, Robert Rhue #247, Dr. Dane B. Nielsen #248, Terry Middlebrook #249, Walter Hom #250, and Bill Noyes #253.

Collector interest in the Conder series is extremely strong, and many tokens were acquired by collectors at the convention. The most expensive token that I saw purchased was probably in the \$1,500 range. Large numbers of less expensive tokens changed hands, the wonderfulness of collecting these things, and the fun of it all! I probably enjoyed this convention more than any other I've ever attended. Many members commented that they were really looking forward to our own, first, international meeting, in Portland, in 1998. Events, such as this last EAC Convention, where one can meet one's fellow collectors and visit with them, are what it's all about!

Here are a few examples of Conder tokens, which cross over to the Early American Copper realm:

Lancashire.

Middlesex.



59.



167.



Middlesex.



307.



289.



284.



242.



243.



244.



245.



Mad About the Madness of King George (III)

A Movie Review

From the very beginning of this article, I will say check out the video or go see *The Madness of King George* (III-there were four Georges), and see if you agree with me. Hollywood and historical events as presented by them are an oxymoron to start with. I was hesitant right from the start because I heard a rumor they had presented his madness as the cause for losing the "War of American Independence" -- British for our revolution. My first discovery was the movie version came from the script of an original play. Now usually this is a good sign because it limits the setting and number of characters which tends to keep it from becoming an extravaganza. The ultimate question is did the producers stick to the historical facts? The movie/play contains about 17 characters of which **nine** are found on our beloved British Provincial Tokens. This alone should encourage you to rush out for a screening of it. My major complaint is there is insufficient background given to the characters and events. I have one other major criticism, but we will get to that later. The 17 roles to observe closely in the movie are:

Baker , Dr. Sir George; 1722-1809, (87)	*Age @ time = 66 , Prime Dr. to the king. **	
Charlotte , Queen of Eng.; 1744-1818, (74)	A@ = 44 , from Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Mid 1137
Fitzherbert , Mrs. Maria Ann; 1756-1837 (81)	A@ = 32 , Prince of Wales mistress	
FitzRoy , (later Gen.) Charles; 1737-1797 (60)	A@ = 51 , 1st Baron of Southampton	
Fox , Charles James; 1749-1806 (57)	A@ = 39 , Member of Parliament (MP)	Mid 223
Frederick , Duke of York; 1763-1827 (64)	A@ = 25 , Second son of Geo.III	Mid 984
Greville , Col. Charles; soldier (?)	A@ = ?? , (no other data)	
George III , King of England; 1738-1820 (83)	A@ = 50 , Reigned from 1760-1820	Mid 177
Nicholson , Margaret; 1750?-1820 (78?)	A@ = 38 , Attempted assassin of king	
Amelia , Princess; 1783-1810 (27)	A@ = 5 , 14th daughter of the king	
Pembroke , Lady (Herbert); 1738-1831 (93)	A@ = 50 , (Maiden=Spencer), lady in waiting	
Pitt , William (the younger); 1759-1806 (47)	A@ = 29 , "Prime Minister"	Mid 210
Prince of Wales , (Geo.IV); 1762-1830 (68)	A@ = 26 , First son to Geo.III	Mid 969
Sheridan , Richard Brinsley,MP; 1751-1816 (75)	A@ = 37 , Adviser to the P.of Wales	Mid 217
Thurlow , Edw., Lord Chancellor; 1731-1806(75)	A@ = 57 , (= USA Attorney General)	Mid 218
Warren , Dr.Richard(MD 1762); 1731-97 (66)	A@ = 57 , Dr. to Prince of Wales	
Willis , Rev./Dr. Francis; 1718-1807 (89)	A@ = 70 , Special Dr. brought in for king	Mid 219

* Age@time = varies according to birth date
** D&H #s, there may be more than one token

Time of events : 1st = 1786, remainder = Oct 17, 1788 to February of 1789

As you can see from the time span shown above these events barely make it into the period of the "Conders." However, an individual had to be come "somebody" before they are going to be portrayed on the tokens, and so these events are important.

One mild criticism is the overly melodramatic acting performed. I'm certain at the time, the daily events were taken extremely seriously. And yet, with hind sight, what happened seems very comical. As a play it must have been a very fine melodrama. Well, was the character of King George over acted? Yes and no. Insufficiently explained - yes! Exaggerated - no! What must be realized is he was not mad in the sense of a lunatic. Today we know the difference. George went from mildly disturbed to being in a convulsive *comatose state* and fluctuated back and forth for more than three months. It is clearer if you put yourself in George's shoes. At first he does not know he is acting strangely, but finally does comprehend something is wrong. He can't sleep at night, and he can't stop chattering away. His thoughts stream in at rapid, random succession, and he can't control the urge to speak of them. But he is aware of what he is doing and becomes belligerent to those who can not understand. From his view his doctors are among those who don't understand his problem. What is more frightful is he knows he is getting worse, and feels he is losing his mind altogether. The facts: June 11, 1788 he suffered a series of abdominal "spasms." The next attack is on Oct 17, 1788, and this time his urine is "discolored." November being the onset of the real illness. Now blood in the urine will turn it gray (mild), purple to blue-black (moderate), and dark red (sever) if it is nearly all blood. His vision became blurred (from lack of sleep?), his head was throbbing, and he was giddy. He was fidgety and had repetitious speech and a hoarse throat (from talking too much?) He also later had hallucinations but was this again from lack of sleep, we don't know. His doctors diagnosed *gout*. To this George kicked one heel against the other and expressed no discomfort "...how could I do that without causing pain..." he said. The doctors tried blistering his feet - a common treatment - to draw the "humour" from out of his head! The king had trouble walking, using a cane it was reported. You would too with such badly blistered feet! What is not explained is he is so much more aware of his condition than that of a lunatic. What frustration, and certain individuals were taking political advantage of this. His awareness is illustrated by one occasion. He put his arm around the Queen's waist and said, "Then you are prepared for the worst." At which she answered, "...everyone will have to bare up with your affliction." Thus he foresaw he would lose his sanity. To fully appreciate the king's condition the author gave you an event in the beginning where the king is seen as normal. His "What - what" is a personal idiosyncrasy of his normal speech and not the onset of madness. I emphasize that the movie is about *his* madness. But when you learn of all the other events intertwined at this time we discover there are more critical stories to be told. This then is my second major complaint, but first let us get some background before we mention other stories.

Margaret Nicholson, the woman who attacked the king with a dessert knife hidden in her petition two years before his madness, was the daughter of a barber and became a house

maid. As a maid she got romantically involved with another servant and became disappointed in love and was discharged. Soon after her mental state became unsound and she had to employ herself with needlework. She believed she was owed property which was being withheld - paranoia. She did use an ineffective weapon on the king and was arrested, first declared not insane but later spent the rest of her life in Bedlam Hospital. Interestingly Percy Bysshe Shelley published a thin volume of burlesqued verses in 1811 entitled "*Posthumous Fragments of Margaret Nicholson*."

It is difficult to properly reconstruct the situation surrounding the king at his court. Considering the times when literacy was scant among everyday people rumors flew wildly. Even some noted diarists such as Fanny Burney got it wrong. Once the *Morning Chronicle* was forced to contradict a report the king was already dead. Another story that may have been true and is as humorous as anything in the movie, was when in a delusional state the king stated he was able to see Hanover through Herschel's telescope.

Three people play a minor role in the movie, but a fourth (Amelia) I will talk of her later. Exactly who "Lady Pembroke" was had confused me at first, but later they spoke her first name. Mrs. *Elizabeth* (Betty) Herbert was *the* Lady Pembroke. She was the second daughter of Charles Spencer, the 2nd Duke of Marlborough and had married Lord Pembroke (Herbert.) He abandoned her disguised as a sailor, himself being a soldier, in 1762 by running off with a "wench". He however did return to her long before 1788. She would have been about 50 and Charles Greville (of whom I know even less) would have been in his 20's. Perhaps a bit of invented spice. On the other hand, the officer who discharged Charles Greville near the end of the movie was closer to Betty's age at 51. This person was Charles FitzRoy, given a peerage in 1780 and now being an aristocrat, as were most of the royal court, went on to become a general in 1793 at age 56. Even though she says she does not like him maybe....yes.

William Pitt and Charles James Fox were portrayed reasonably well although Fox was undoubtedly much more stout. Pitt was certainly aloof, but in real life maybe a bit more taller than Fox. The biographical and political struggles between these two men is too well known to mention here. Fox was the Prince of Wales's gambling buddy, confident and a connection to Parliament. He was of the liberal or more radical of the two wings of the Whig party. Following William Pitt about in the movie is a shorter, quiet man frequently by his side. At first I thought him to be William Wilberforce (1759-1833) and at 29 is about the same age as Pitt. He is reported to be almost Pitt's only close friend. Wilberforce is best remembered as the one who is primarily responsible for the abolition of the slave trade in 1807. A fascinating character in his own right. (**Political-Bell** pg. 206.) On second viewing he seems to have been Henry Dundas, 1st. Viscount Melville in the Pitt coalition.(see movie credits.)

The story I would have liked to have seen made more clear in the movie is of the twin stories of the Prince of Wales's marriages and the "Regency Crisis." First his marriages: The Prince, later George IV, ranks among one of the top five most morally deprived kings of England as example by his marriages. He secretly married a twice married Catholic woman six years his elder. What is not fully realized is he did it by deception. We are here

concerned with two laws. The Act of Settlement in which the Prince of Wales can not become King of England if he marries a Catholic. The Royal Marriage Act states the king must give his consent if the Prince is under the age of 25. The Prince had married Mrs. Fitzherbet before the movie starts and was under 25 at the time he married her. So both laws were broken. The "catch-22" is the two laws cancel each other out. Since he married with out consent his marriage to a Catholic was not legal. Do you honestly believe he didn't know this before hand - the cad! Yet the evidence suggests Maria Ann was aware of her situation. She seems to have accepted these conditions liking the position of prominence and the Prince's attention especially later on. There is much more to this story, his going back to her after his unsuccessful royal marriage, her final break with him in 1808 and more. One must note here, Fox seems surprised to know about the Prince's marriage but there is a source which says he was at the wedding. Surely before a year was up he must have learned of it.

The "Regency Crisis" is the best story of all. The host of characters is superb, from vacillations by Lord Thurlow to misdiagnosis by Dr. Warren and misadvice by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the balding one. (*Political Bell*, pg.55.) Dr. Richard Warren was appointed to be the Prince of Wales personal physician about a year before the king's illness. Nevertheless, he is completely the Prince's man. Since the Prince wants to be the regent he calls in Dr. Warren to obtain his own invested interest in seeing the king is declared hopelessly incapacitated. More of Dr. Warren later. Richard Sheridan another hopelessly indebted gambling friend of the Prince's narrow circle of friends is officially his confidential adviser being ten years older. In return for his machinations and political pull he has been promised the position titled Lordship of the Admiralty, the purse strings of the Navy, a hugely profitable position. That is if the Prince becomes regent, but Sheridan dies before the promise needs to be kept. Sheridan, well known for writing the play *"The School for Scandal"*, and part manager/owner of the Drury Lane Theatre is also a member of the House of Commons. He is definitely a Foxite. Also remember he was a member of Dr. Johnson's "Club." Sheridan has his own romantic tale to tell from his youth, but that is yet another tale. In this the king's saga, we must not forget Charlotte the Queen and Prince Frederick, the Duke of York. Frederick is a two-faced toadie. As second son he is George's favorite and never disagrees with his father. But as a part of the Prince of Wales circle of friends he is as decadent as any and is a co-conspirator with his elder brother by divulging his father's confidences. His romantic intrigues can be easily learned by reading any of his biographies.

Charlotte as a character in the movies is not well presented, probably because she is too complex. Though an extravagant regal individual, clearly loving the life of Queen, she is at times extremely loyal and devoted to George. I guess, it is to be expected, there had to be rumors of romances for her outside of marriage. This is for certain, she was much more of a determined infighter than portrayed and did not approve of her first born. What is not emphasized in the movie is the degree in which the Prince behaves towards his mother and father. Just to mention two incidents, he encourages the doctors to deprive Charlotte from seeing sick George for more than *five weeks*, and while his father is incapacitated rummages through George's secretarial desk secreting the keys. He keeps reassuring Charlotte he is doing nothing to usurp the king's authority when in fact he is. Keep in mind this is a man

incredibly in debt from compulsive gambling and those in the know are fearful for the National Treasury. In the fall of 1996 Newsweek had a quote about George, the Prince of Wales "...there have been more wicked kings in English history but none so unredeemed by any signal greatness or virtue...he was a dissolute and drunken, fop, a spend thrift and a gambler...bad son, a bad husband, a bad father, a bad subject, a bad monarch, and a bad friend...his word was worthless and his courage doubtful." This then is the "man" on your token - but don't be tempted to run a scratch across his face.

I am treating Lord Chancellor Thurlow separately because his biography is quite complete, but also because he fits neither camp. As he saw George get worse he sided with the Prince and if the king took a turn for the better he swung back. Initially he was the king's man, against any moderation for the American Colonies, against the abolition of slavery, against trial by Jury in libel cases, contributed to the defeat of the East India Judicature bill and opposed John Wilkes. There is a slim write up about him in the **Political Bell** book, pg 58-59. Only on his credit side is his support for using military force in suppression of the Gordon riots of 1780. His personality was one of arrogance, pomposity and he was very caustic, possibly to overcome his modest background. Lord Chancellor is similar to our Attorney General. Two incidents need to be mentioned. He is probably best known for having the Great Seal of England stolen from *his home* in 1784. Second, and as I have said before there are some humorous events better than found in the movie, Thurlow was discovered hiding during the "Regency Crisis" in the Prince of Wales closet! After this intrigue he lost favor with Pitt and three years later retired in 1792. It was Fox who made the famous comment, "No man ever was so wise as Thurlow looks."

Well we are down to the four doctors, Dr. Lucas Pepys (the one always looking into chamber pots who is new to me), Dr. Baker, Dr. Warren and Rev./Dr. Willis. In passing it is worth mentioning a medical man with out an MD degree was spoken of as a *surgeon* during these times. Of the four doctors, Sir George Baker the very fat and first one was most maligned. He was a significant true scientist with real medical achievements. He discovered the cause of a wide spread but regional endemic "colic." His discovery that a lead based apparatus used in Devonshire for cider making was causing lead poisoning was the answer to the colic. At 66 in 1788 he may have been a bit of a fuddy-duddy. As mentioned, Dr. Warren was the Prince of Wales man. George had him as a doctor before pawing him off on his son. George so detested the man he would not mention his name. Here we have some more fun. Since George could not stand the sight of him, Warren's diagnosis was made by proxy through the key hole of the king's bed chamber as the other doctors would whisper the king's temperature and pulse rate to him. Facts are more fun than fiction; all of Warren's contributions to medical literature are minor, and yet he was the recipient of a larger annual income than had been known in England previously.

Dr. Francis Willis, in the movie, was partially misrepresented. Maybe they could not find the right actor. Willis would have been an old man at 70. However, his son John (he had five sons) did in fact attend George III with his father. He may have been one of the strong men who strapped the king down. In the **Political-Bell** book pg.66, note that Bell says the doctor was 73 when the queen asked him to attend the king. In any case the actor looked more like the son who was reported to be very much appealing to some of the court ladies.

Hannah More and others gave the good old doctor high marks saying he was, "...open, honest, light hearted innocent and high-minded." It is interesting to know George called the restraining chair his "Coronation Chair." Willis' method in modern terms would now be called "behavior modification." What he prescribed, which is not mentioned in the movie, was exercising (walking 7 miles a day) and fresh air. In the movie Willis is hinted as being given an annuity but in fact it never materialized. No problem his fame spread, and he was force to greatly expand his practice to take care of all the new business.

And what about little Princes Amelia who King George is seen lifting her up several times in the movie. Well George so loved his daughters he resisted in giving their hands in marriage. Two of his daughters had secret marriages or said they did. Amelia chose a member of the royal court, a general several decades older than herself. He never acknowledge it. Her "husband" may have been the Lord Charles FitzRoy (1764-1829), the nephew of our earlier FitzRoy. The record shows she told her mother - but not George - about it, but unfortunately she died in 1810 at 27.

In the beginning I asked the ultimate question, was the movie factual. The answer is a definite yes. An example is in one scene, the Prince of Wales is wearing a buff and blue outfit - the "gang" colors of the Whig Party. Well I've pulled the wool over your eyes. Yes I'm mad about *The Madness of King George*, madly happy with the movie. Nothing I have said is significantly damaging to it and in fact its even better repeat several times. Check it out, and see it; and I hope my background information will help you enjoy it. Oh! By the way, the butler did it.

Richard Bartlett



Prince of Wales



C.J. Fox



George III



Fred, D. of York

The Collector's Cabinet
David S. Brooke

"I want to buy some cheap bargains" exclaims a Bristol gentleman to his companion, who advises him to try Niblock's the auctioneer on Bridge Street (Somerset 102). Encouraged by this image and the work of Larry Johnson, who has listed more than eighty tokens on which the noun "peace" appears, I decided to hunt down the adjective "cheap." As far as I can make out, it appears on only eight coins and here is a brief tour of the businesses concerned.

There were certainly some cheap bargains to be found in London, especially in the area of Charing Cross. Kelly's Light Harness (Middlesex 343)--copiously illustrated on their token--was sold "cheap at their manufactory in the Strand." (It must have been "good cheap" as Kelly's were whipmakers to the Duke of York and the Prince of Wales.) Nearby the firm of Salter's (Middlesex 473) boasted that it was the "cheapest hat warehouse in the world," and its industrious hatters can be seen at work behind the elegant eighteenth-century shop front. A short walk along the Strand to Covent Garden would have brought you to Dodd's (Middlesex 300), "a cheap shop for musical instruments." Much further to the east, in Finsbury Square, Fame, blowing loudly on a trumpet, broadcast the attractions of Lackington's, "the cheapest booksellers in the world" (Middlesex 361).

Cheap bargains are harder to find on the Scottish tokens. W. Crooms, who issued the one Dundee coin (Angus 12) that escaped the well-meaning attentions of James Wright, offered "wholesale woolen and linen drapery goods, watches, etc., etc." Sanderson in Edinburgh (Lothian 53 and 56) had very similar wares, but also listed breeches, fancy vests, hats, stockings and gloves--cheap, of course.

I continue to hope that my fellow Conders will finally write to me about their collections. I must get rid of my image of the membership as a flock of largely silent birds of prey waiting to pounce on copper. Judging from the Newsletter, they are quite a chatty lot, and I would welcome any contributions from them.

*David S. Brooke, 767 North Hoosac Road, Williamstown MA 01267



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102. O: Two men talking. (I WANT TO BUY
SOME CHEAP BARGAINS.) (THEN
GO TO NIBLOCK'S, IN BRIDGE STREET.)
R: View of a bridge. BRISTOL TOKEN
1795. A. 89

Druid Tokens, by C.R. Hawker

A Literary Review

By

Carl C. Honore'

A new volume has been added to the Conder token library. Colin Hawker has written an interesting book on one of the more popular series within the British trade tokens, the Druid series of Anglesey, Wales.

The book is a 70 page volume containing the development and production of the Anglesey tokens as seen through the letters and notes of Matthew Boulton.

The book is organized year by year, beginning with 1780 with Thomas Williams, of the Parys Mine Company, and progressing through 1792, and afterwards. Hawker presents a good deal of background history on the Druid series along with many of the letters Boulton wrote concerning coining contracts, and other letters between Matthew Boulton and other contemporaries about the tokens.

Mr. Hawker seems to have good appreciation of the Druid series. The book is well plated with some interesting die varieties. Many of these are new to me. I did not know, for instance, that Boulton struck any pieces with dies by Hancock. Many of them are described in great detail much like the descriptions of the American large cent varieties. Such names as "Baby Dot", and "Roman Nose" in the Anglesey series bring to mind such American names as "Apple Cheek", "Fallen 4" and so forth for the Sheldon large cent series.

I also found in appendix 2 some of the criteria used to attribute specific dies. Some of these, such as "number and position of acorns in the oaken wreath" and "the position of any buds or spurs on the leaf's stems" sound very familiar.

I liked the overall organization of the book. The chapters are well separated and each is preceded by a plate of a die variety for that year. I felt perhaps that more of Boulton's pieces could have been shown. Another help would be to have translations of the Welsh phrases. I felt left out when I ran across them. Finally, I found some typos which made for confusing reading. These criticisms aside, Mr. Hawker did give me a solid look at the times of the Druid series and a fairly good insight into Matthew Boulton and those he knew and worked with. It certainly is an interesting and informative addition to my Conder token library.



SHOWING TOKENS SUCCESSFULLY

By Larissa Davisson



This year at the Florida United Numismatics (F.U.N.) coin show in Miami, Florida, I exhibited my Pidcock collection under the title "An 18th century menagerie in copper." First I had to pick the tokens that were the best examples of their kind; then I had to write about them and pack them into a box. Once in Florida and at the coin show, I was assigned a showcase and the key for it. The job was complicated by the fact that I did not get a chance to see a copy of the judging sheet until I arrived in Florida. Next time I show coins, I believe I will be better prepared.

It took a while to set the tokens up the way I wanted them to be, but it was satisfying once I was done.

It was a lot of work, but I got third place! I am happy because this was my first exhibition at a coin show, and, on the whole, it was a rewarding experience.



1997 F.U.N. CONVENTION ORLANDO, FLORIDA



YOUNG NUMISMATISTS THIRD PLACE EXHIBIT AWARD

John Wilkinson, Ironmaster

By R. C. Bell
Newcastle Upon Tyne, England

John Wilkinson, the Shropshire ironmaster, was one of the great characters of eighteenth century England. He was born in 1728 at Clifton in Cumberland, where his father worked as an overlooker for an iron furnace. Young John's invention of a box-iron to frill cuffs worn by dandies laid the foundation of the family's fortune, the profits being put into a small iron foundry at Black Barrow, near Furness.

When John was about 20 he moved to Staffordshire and built the first furnace at Bilston. Meanwhile his father opened an iron works at Bersham, near Chester, where he was re-joined by his son, who invented a new and extremely accurate machine for boring cannon barrels. This was later used for making the cylinder for James Watt's first steam engine.

Over the years John Wilkinson's fame grew steadily. In 1767 he cast iron rails for the wagons carrying the products of the Coalbrookdale foundry down to the Severn River; about 1785 he cast all the iron pipes for the Paris water-works, at that time a tremendous undertaking for one firm; but as he quoted a high price for laying the pipes the French authorities decided to do this themselves and disregarded Wilkinson's protests to their plan.

The Englishman then made a curved length of pipe with an obstruction across the middle where it could not be seen from either end. When the water was turned on at the opening ceremony nothing happened, and in consternation the authorities sent for Wilkinson to solve the mystery. He agreed to do this only at his original tender; then he went to the faulty length of pipe, replaced it with another, and collected his full fee!

In 1786 he was engaged on a government contract to supply 32-pounders, howitzers, swivels and mortars, but he



Wilkinson's use of his own portrait on his token coinage caused a mild sensation in its day.

became exasperated by the delays in transporting the armaments down the Severn, as the barge builders who held a monopoly tried high-handed dealing with the redoubtable John, and supplied him with vessels only when it suited them. Wilkinson determined to teach them a lesson and break their stranglehold, and helped by his foreman, John Jones, he built a barge out of his own iron.



Wilkinson's "Trial" is shown on a halfpenny token of 1788.

Hundreds of spectators lined the river banks at the launching of the "Trial" at Willey Wharf in 1787, firmly convinced that iron wouldn't float; and when her hull rode high out of the water their astonished cheers mingled with a celebration salvo from a battery of Wilkinson's own guns.

Few details survive of this historic
(Continued on page 726)

World Coins, Sidney, Ohio

(Continued from page 724)

vessel, the forerunner of all iron and steel ships, but her appearance is preserved for us on the reverse of a token issued by Wilkinson the following year. She had the bluff apple-cheek bow of a river craft, and the brigantine rig which was popular in the southwest. The "Trial" caused a sensation in shipping circles. In a letter dated July 14th, 1787, Wilkinson wrote:

"Yesterday week my iron boat was launched. It answers all my expectations and has convinced the unbelievers, who were 999 in 1,000. It will be only a nine days' wonder and afterwards a Columbus's egg."

For once the great man was wrong, and within a few years iron ships regained England's supremacy at sea.



The greatest number of the Wilkinson tokens show this design of a workman holding a piece of iron beneath a drop hammer powered by a Watt engine, all within a foundry.

The reverse of Wilkinson's main issue of tokens depicted the interior of one of his forges with a workman holding a piece of iron beneath a drop hammer powered by an engine built by James Watt; while the obverse bore his own bust, a presumption which caused considerable comment in the journals of the day.

His third and last token bore his bust on the obverse, but the reverse showed Vulcan forging thunderbolts, with a ship which may have been the "Trial" in the background. The edge of all his pieces was inscribed: WILLEY SNEDSHILL BERSHAM BRADLEY, these

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The god Vulcan forges a thunder bolt on this 1790 Wilkinson halfpenny, while a ship which may be the "Trial" sail in the background.

being four of his main foundries where the tokens were used in paying his workpeople.

Among the many articles made in iron by this eccentric genius was a pulpit. A number of iron coffins were stored beneath the laurel bushes in his garden, one being reserved for his own use, and the others he showed to guests and occasionally presented on to a favored visitor.

Wilkinson died in Paris in 1808 at the age of 80, but his adventures were not over. The iron coffin which he always took with him when traveling proved to be too small and he was temporarily interred until another coffin could be brought from England, in which he was taken home to his estate in the Midlands. Later this property was sold and the ironmaster was exhumed and his remains were sent to Castlehead the family seat near Grange-over-Sands.

On the way the escort took a short cut across the sands but was cut off by the tide and the heavy coffin was lost. Later it was recovered and buried in Castlehead; but when the property was bought by Mr. Mucklow, Wilkinson's coffin was transferred to Lindal Church.

The vicar refused to allow it to be placed in hallowed ground, and it was buried just outside the churchyard proper. Eventually the church was enlarged and thus the fifth and final (?) resting place of John Wilkinson, Esquire, lies in consecrated soil.

Next: James Lackington, Bookseller.

World Coins, Sidney, Ohio

How I Started Collecting Conders
by Thomas Fredette, CTCC #60

One Sunday afternoon, in October, 1987, I was searching through a box of odd foreign coins at the local coin show when I came across a coin that immediately aroused my curiosity. It had the portrait of George III and scalloped edges. The reverse (I supposed) commemorated an event in the life of that monarch - his restoration to health and visit to Worcester on August 6, 1788. The coin, I really didn't know that it was a token, had a brassy appearance and a severe crack in the flan which extended from the center point to the edge. I didn't know what it was, but I had to own it.

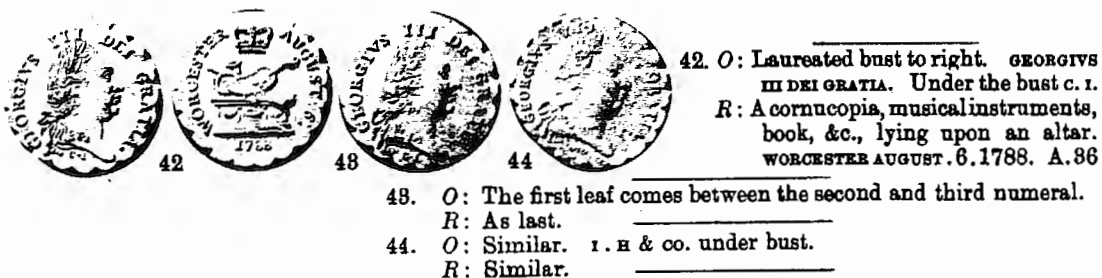
So now I have an opportunity to take David Brookes' suggestion from the February, 1997 issue of the CTCC Newsletter and tell about how this was the beginning of my strong interest in these historical artifacts from the late 18th century.

At the time, I was interested in British type coins so I wondered where this would fit in. After searching through all of the books I owned, I found that it didn't. Coincidentally, the dealer that I bought the token from was in the process of getting out of the coin business and going into paper. He mentioned that he had a number of books that he wanted to get rid of and would I be interested in them? I bought the stack.

Among them was a 1977 reprint edition of the Dalton & Hamer book. In it I found my token - a Worcester 44 - which I now know is a card counter and might have been used as a farthing from time to time.

Thus began an interest in Conder tokens and Unofficial Farthings which persists to this day. The depth, breadth, and artistry of the series intrigues me. (To date I have 211 different types in my collection). The CTCC and the Newsletter are such good ways to support this hobby. I'm pleased to share how I got started and look forward to hearing how others also did.

Worcestershire.



PETER PRESTON-MORLEY

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9 March 1997

Wayne Anderson
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Minnesota 55311-6853
USA

Dear Wayne

I am just in receipt of Newsletter No.3, an excellent read, please keep up the good work!

With reference to Joel Spingarn's concordance of Bell and D&H, I wish I had this to refer to when compiling the Bell auction catalogue, it would have saved me some time in checking to see which of Bell's tokens were the actual pieces he used as the plates for his books!

With this in mind, I wonder if you might be interested in the enclosed concordance of D&H with BHM, the first volume of *British Historical Medals, 1760-1960*, by Laurence Brown, published in 1980. BHM is a useful source for further detail of many of the medalet-like commemorative pieces included by D&H. I worked this concordance out many years ago while cataloguing the first part of the Jan collection. It has served me well since, so why not other CTCC members as well!

I have just finished cataloguing quite a nice group of Conders for the next Dix Noonan Webb auction on April 9th. In all there are over 570 different pieces, being sold in 77 lots. There is nothing of huge importance (most of the tokens were bought from the large London dealers in the 1970s and early 1980s, I understand), but obviously I'll ensure you get a catalogue just as soon as it comes out.

Speaking of auctions, did you hear about the 'Dublinia' auction of Irish tokens held in Dublin on February 21st? I can send you some details of the Conders in the sale and prices realised if you like. The top price was £420 for a Dublin 392, while a copper proof of Wicklow 18 made £280 and a silver proof of Wicklow 28, which was pierced, £240.

I have some more news for you of the 1997 Token Congress to be held in Nottingham, England, over the weekend of 12-14 September. The venue is the Forte Posthouse, Nottingham, and the total all-inclusive cost from Friday dinner through Sunday afternoon, including all meals and accommodation, is £105. The organiser is Alan Judd, PO Box 19, Beeston, Nottingham NG9 2NE, and a £25 deposit per person secures a place at the Congress. I understand that there will also be an auction which will include tokens, in Nottingham on Friday 12 September, but this will not be an official part of the Congress.

Kind regards


Peter Preston-Morley

PS: Richard Doty's 'new' Wales token: I think this may be a regal evasion of the type described by Atkins under his number 422 and 423? Bell had a 423, it was in lot no.309 in his auction.

Cross Reference DH to BHM

Devon 8	319	George III Visits Plymouth, 1789, by J. Davies	AR, Æ
Dorset 1 bis	318	George III Visits Weymouth, 1789, by James/Wyon Sr	WM
Dorset 12	317	George III Visits Weymouth, 1789, by James	Br
Glos 66-7	271	George III Visits Cheltenham, 1788, by RW	Br, silvered Æ
Glos 68-77	272	George III Visits Cheltenham, 1788, by various	Br silvered
Hants 6-7	384	Battle of 1st June 1794, by W. Mossop	WM
Hants 39	385	Battle of 1st June 1794, by ??	WM
Hants 45	314	George III Visits Lyndhurst, 1789, by Davies	Æ, Æ gilt
Hants 65, 65a	434	Battle of Cape St Vincent, 1797, by T. Wyon Sr?	Æ
Hants 115	315	George III Visits Southampton, 1789, by W. Cragg	Æ silvered
Hants 116-17	316	George III Visits Southampton, 1789, by W. Cragg	Æ, Æ gilt
Kent 2	408	Abolition of a Disease in Horses, 1795, by J. Milton	AR, Æ
Middx 5	460	Loyal Yeomanry, 1798, by ??	Æ
Middx 35	356	D. Mendoza and W. Ward, 1791, by W. Mainwaring	Æ, pewter
Middx 176	294	George III Recovery from Illness, 1789, by James	AN, AR, Æ, WM
Middx 177	295	George III Recovery from Illness, 1789, by Milton	AR, Æ, Æ gilt
Middx 179-81	311	George III Recovery from Illness, 1789, by Droz	AN, AR, AR Bartons, Æ, Æ gilt
Middx 181 bis	390	Queen Charlotte, 1795, by Küchler	AR
Middx 182	305	George III Recovery from Illness, 1789, by James/Wyon Sr	WM
Middx 183	306	George III Recovery from Illness, 1789, by James/Wyon Sr	WM
Middx 184 bis I	304	George III Recovery from Illness, 1789, by James/Wyon Sr	WM
Middx 184 bis II	371	George III, Club Ticket, 1794, by Miller	AR
Middx 185	302	George III Recovery from Illness, 1789, by James	AR, Æ, WM
Middx 186	286	Centenary of the Revolution, 1788, by James	AR, Æ, Æ gilt, WM
Middx 187-90	370	King and Constitution, 1793, by Twigg/ISG	WM
Middx 192-3	439	Victories Celebrated, 1797, by J. Milton	AR, Æ, Æ gilt, WM
Middx 194	440	Victories Celebrated, 1797, by J. Milton	AR, Æ
Middx 195	441	Victories Celebrated, 1797, by ??	
Middx 197	442	Victories Celebrated, 1797, by ??	
Middx 198	284	Centenary of the Revolution, 1788, by Jacobs	Æ
Middx 199	285	Centenary of the Revolution, 1788, by Jacobs	Æ
Middx 201	288	Centenary of the Revolution, 1788, by ??	cast AR, Æ, Æ gilt, WM
Middx 203	374	Daniel Eaton Trial, 1794, by ??	AR, Æ, WM
Middx 204-5	378	Tooke, Thelwall, Hardy Acquitted of High Treason, 1794, by?	AR, Æ
Middx 206	379	Tooke, Thelwall, Hardy Acquitted of High Treason, 1794, by WL	pewter
Middx 207	343	Death of John Howard, 1790, by W. Mainwaring	Æ, WM
Middx 208	365	Thomas Paine, 1793, by ??	WM
Middx 209	366	Thomas Paine, 1793, by ??	WM
Middx 210	327	William Pitt, 1789, by T. Wyon Sr	AR, Æ, WM
Middx 212	326	William Pitt, 1789, by C. James	Æ, Br, WM
Middx 213 bis I	328	William Pitt, 1789, by ??	WM
Middx 213 bis II	329	William Pitt, 1789, by ??	WM
Middx 214	404	Death of William Romaine, 1795, by ??	Æ, WM
Middx 216	403	Death of William Romaine, 1795, by Milton	AR, Æ, WM
Middx 217	346	R.B. Sheridan, 1790, by ??	WM
Middx 218	332	Lord Thurlow and William Pitt, 1789, by James/Wyon Sr	WM
Middx 219	331	Lord Thurlow and William Pitt, 1789, by T. Wyon Sr	AR, Æ, WM
Middx 220	333	Revd. Francis Willis, 1789, by James/Wyon Sr	AR, Æ, pewter
Middx 221	325	Tribute to C.J. Fox, 1789, by T. Wyon Sr	AR, Æ, WM
Middx 222	323	Tribute to C.J. Fox, 1789, by Lutwyche	WM
Middx 223-5	324	Tribute to C.J. Fox, 1789, by Lutwyche	Æ, Br, WM
Middx 226	411	Admiral Gardner Election token, 1796	Æ
Middx 233-8	269	Anti-Slavery, 1787, unsigned	Æ, Æ gilt, Br, WM
Middx 239-41	497	Farming Monopolies, 1800, by J.G. Hancock	Æ, WM
Middx 782	227	The 'Gordon' Riots, 1780	Æ
Middx 878	380	Tooke, by Jacobs	Æ 33mm
Middx 930-1	297	George III Recovery from Illness, 1789, by J. Davies	Æ
Middx 932-3	296	George III Recovery from Illness, 1789, by J. Davies	AR, Æ, Æ gilt
Middx 934	299	George III Recovery from Illness, 1789, by J. Davies	AR, WM [reads SAVD]

Middx 934 var*	298	George III Recovery from Illness, 1789, by J. Davies	Æ gilt, WM *[reads SAVED]
Middx 935	308	George III Recovery from Illness, 1789, by JH & Co	Br
Middx 936	309	George III Recovery from Illness, 1789, by JH & Co	Br
Middx 937	300	George III Recovery from Illness, 1789, by J. Davies	Br
Middx 938-9	310	George III Recovery from Illness, 1789, by Wilmore Alston	Æ, Æ gilt, Br
Middx 941	420	George III Laudatory, 1797, by Skidmore?	Æ
Middx 942	419	George III Laudatory, 1797, by Skidmore?	Æ, WM
Middx 943	421	George III Views the Dutch Prizes, 1797, by Skidmore	Æ
Middx 947	278	Queen Charlotte Laudatory, 1788, by Wilmore, Alston & Co	Br
Middx 948	289	Centenary of the Revolution, 1788, by J. Davies	Æ, Br silvered. Br gilt
Middx 949-51	283	Centenary of the Revolution, 1788, by J. Davies	Æ, Æ gilt, Æ silvered
Middx 969-74	322	Prince of Wales Appointed Regent, 1789, by Dixon/Lutwyche	Æ, silvered Æ
Middx 1010	375	Hon T. Erskine, 1794, by ??	Æ
Middx 1036	402	Death of William Romaine, 1795, by Jacobs for Skidmore	Æ
Middx 1127	415	State of Britain, 1796, by ??	Æ
Middx 1130	307	George III Recovery from Illness, 1789, by James	Æ, silvered Æ
Middx 1133	339	George III and Queen Charlotte, 1790, by Küchler	Æ
Middx 1134-5	338	George III and Queen Charlotte, 1790, by T. Wyon Sr	AR, Æ gilt, Br
Middx 1136-9	340	George III and Queen Charlotte, 1790, by T. Wyon Sr	Æ
Middx 1140-2	81	Birth of the Prince of Wales, 1762, unsigned	Br
Middx 1166	518	Preliminaries for the Peace of Amiens, 1801, by H. Kettle	Æ, Æ silvered
Middx 1167	515	Preliminaries for the Peace of Amiens, 1801, by H. Kettle	Br
Norfolk 3	443	Norwich Loyal Military Association, 1797, by ??	AR, Æ
Somerset 27	320	George III Visits Bath, 1789, by J. Davies	Æ
Warwick 7-9	444	'Greatheads', 1797, by ??	Æ, WM
Warwick 11	445	'Loggerheads', 1797, by ??	Æ
Warwick 32-3	251	Joseph Priestley, 1783, by J.G. Hancock	AR, Æ, WM
Warwick 34	360	2nd Anniversary of the French Revolution, 1791, by ??	Æ
Worcs 33-6	277	George III Visits Worcester, 1788, by Wilmore, Alston & Co	Br silvered
Worcs 37	274	George III Visits Worcester, 1788, by IB	Æ, Br
Worcs 38-40	275	George III Visits Worcester, 1788, by J. Davies	Br
Worcs 41	276	George III Visits Worcester, 1788, by IH & Co	Br
Worcs 42-6	273	George III Visits Worcester, 1788, by C. Jones	Br, Br silvered, Br gilt

A Catalogue of
**BRITISH HISTORICAL
MEDALS**
1760–1960

Laurence Brown

Vol. I
*The Accession of George III
to the
Death of William IV*

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DV/JCV

10th April, 1997.

Mr. Wayne Anderson,
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MN. 55311 - 6853,
U.S.A.

To the Editor

Dear Sir,

Thank you for the courtesy of printing my letter of the 27th November, 1996, in which I disagreed with certain aspects of Dr. Doty's article "Matthew Boulton as Token-Maker : The First Attempts". I was both surprised and disappointed at the tone and content of Dr. Doty's response. I intend to treat his personal comments about me with the disdain they deserve - to be frank they are completely irrelevant to the important points under discussion. It is Dr. Doty's prerogative to ignore the facts should he so desire, but I do beg the right to lay them before your readership and allow them to reach their own unbiased conclusions. To avoid dispute I will, wherever practical, allow the words of the Soho Mint Records to speak for me.

Issue 1 - DID OR DID NOT THE SOHO MINT STRIKE THE MACCLESFIELD TOKEN?

Dr. Doty's case for saying Soho did strike the Macclesfield tokens appear to rest on a solitary letter contained in the records. This was written some ten years after the coinage was supposed to have taken place. To quote Dr. Doty "Matthew Boulton requested information about the Roe / Cronebane coinages from his clerk, William D. Brown. The latter replied by letter on 10 April 1799 (cf MBP 295, the W.D. Brown box) :

It appears by Roe & Company's account that you was to receive of them L.36.10. - per ton for the coin done for them, say 20 tons 14 cwt 1 qwt 25 lbs, L.18.10. - of which you was to allow J. Westwood for his part of the workmanship. The above appears to be Macclesfield and Cronebane, but how many of each sort. [I] cannot say [emphasis Dr. Doty's]. I believe they were 36 piece per lb.

This is an accurate representation of the facts, but all it proves is that Brown had as little idea as Dr. Doty as to the respective split of the Cronebane / Macclesfield coinages.

To put my case:- The Cronebane / Macclesfield coinage contract proceeded on a routine basis until September 1st 1789, when Zachary Walker Senior wrote to Boulton warning him (see MBP / 358 Z Walker Sen Box 1 - Piece 181) that

"Mr. Hurd is gone to Soho, and says all is not right with John Westwood, but I am ignorant of the particulars". Three days later (see MBP / 358 Z Walker Piece 183) Walker was informing Boulton that "Mr. Lawson since I began this letter hath been with Mr. Hancock who promises a pair of Macclesfield Dies on Tuesday next, provided the Punch that he is now making stands the hardning etc. (He is obliged to make a new Punch, the former one having failed)."



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Later in the same letter Walker asks for advice on "whether the Macclesfield or the Anglesea Coin should have the preference in Striking, as soon as the Macclesfield Dies are compleated."

The Macclesfield dies were destined never to be used at Soho. By September 7th more information had become available on Westwood's problems which were discovered to be of a financial nature. This caused Walker to write again to Boulton (See MBP / 358 piece 184) confirming that arrangements had been made to freeze Roe & Co's coinages.

"I presume that no Coin is forwarded for Messrs. Chas. Roe & Co either Irish, or other, since the Letter that I wrote you under date of 2nd Inst. wherein I advised you that all their Copper Struck and Unstruck, would be safely held upon the Premises at Soho untill such time as directions were received from you relative thereto - Incase You have satisfactorily settled for Payment with Messrs. Chas. Roe & Co. Probably You will think it necessary to give more directions about forwarding.

Mr. Hurd intimates that he thinks Mr. Westwood's Commission will be worked in London."

At the stage of the suspension Boulton had struck 20 tons 14 cwt 1 q 25 lbs 2 ozs of tokens. Since the Macclesfield dies were still unavailable, all the tokens already struck must have been of the Cronebane type. There is evidence elsewhere in the Archives which suggest that the original contract was for 42 tons of coin split equally between the Cronebane and Macclesfield. Boulton in writing to his good friend Samuel Garbett on 29th March 1790 (See MBP / 150 Letter Book Q. Piece 132) informs him that "The Macclesfield Co have lately ordered of J. Westwood an addition of 25 Tons to the 21 tons lately issued by them (36 to ye lb) [these are the 1789 tokens displaying beehive and Cypher which were originally destined to come Boulton's way] and those of the last order have the Head of old Roe upon them."

Should further evidence be required that Soho struck the Cronebane and not the Macclesfield consider the finished tokens themselves. Typical Soho proofs in copper, bronzed-copper and copper-gilt exist of the Cronebane (DH18), but not the Macclesfield. Additionally the Cronebane was present in the sets of Provincial Tokens that Boulton sold to his customers in the 1790s. The Macclesfield were not only absent from these sets, but most significantly there is also no mention of them in later Soho Inventories of either Dies or Specimen Coins and Tokens held in their Cabinets.

Issue 2 - A QUESTION OF MINTING TECHNOLOGY. DID THE EARLY BOULTON PRESSES WORK WITH A LAYER-IN OR WERE THE BLANKS LOADED MANUALLY?

To my mind there is little doubt that throughout the existence of the Soho Mint, from beginning to end, all the Boulton presses were operated with the aid of a laying-in machine. To do otherwise on an automatic coining press would have been asking for trouble. In the pioneering days, as Boulton remarked himself, the screw of his press did not always return properly and showed an alarming tendency to generate a double blow. Slightly later when the presses operated more harmoniously striking at speeds of 40-55 pieces / minute, this was 50-100% times faster than the old conventional hand operated screw presses. In either instance to place one hands under the press would have been risking serious injury.

In the formulative years of the Mint Machinery, 1788-1789, there are frequent mentions in the Archives of the Laying-In Machine. We hear of different versions by Harrison, Droz and even Boulton himself, but before June 1789 the Laying-In machine had effectively been perfected.

By comparison Dr. Doty believes that a certain amount of hand work was still involved. Remarkably the sole basis for reaching this conclusion appears to derive from a mention in the Archives by James Lawson to his having bruised his fingers (see Lawson Box , Piece 10, 27th June 1789). During my practical training for a Mechanical Engineering Bachelor of Science degree, I can painfully remember finding a multitude of methods of bruising my fingers. Most of us might therefore have no idea how Lawsen sustained his injury. Dr. Doty has no such qualms - he knows. By a combination of what I can only assume to be psychic powers and Freudian knowledge (it appears that if you write that you have bruised your fingers, the contents of your previous sentence has great significance). - Dr. Doty informs us that in the absence of a satisfactory layer-in poor James Lawson was sitting "in a hopper" at the press, quickly flicking each halfpenny token away" and presumably

made a misjudgement and caught his fingers. To give a degree of substance to his beliefs Dr. Doty states that Lawson's letter to Boulton of the 27th June 1789 mentions "a new and hopefully improved layer-in to be pressed into service as soon as possible". At this juncture Dr. Doty is coming dangerously close to fabricating evidence to suit his own arguments, for if we study this important letter closely, a very different story unravels. The letter was written by Lawson on a Saturday and the beginning of the document mentions "I think that by Monday we may be able to be putting some of the things for the new press in their place". The Sohoites were in the process of erecting an additional coining press to increase the Mint's capacity. The letter should have been despatched on Saturday evening, but Lawson got sidetracked by the arrival of his colleague John Southern. In a short postscript to his original letter Lawson describes the Sunday morning's activities. With the presses not at work, routine maintenance was taking place "P.S. Sunday Morning - Mr. Southern coming last night and making some Expts. with the water damper prevented my sending this last night as I intended - to day we are Examining the Engine, Valves, rotative Wheels etc. and one of the Millrights is dressing the pinion." Lawson then goes on to describe the progress on the new press. "Bush is working at the new layer-in and Webb is arranging and cleaning every thing about the press so that I hope every (thing) will go on well in the morning." At this point the letter abruptly ends with Lawson declaring "My Fingers received some small damage which almost prevents my writing."

A few days later (See Lawson Box, Piece 11) we find Lawson once again writing to Boulton at Buxton and mentioning Bush and the layer-in. "The New layer-in Bush promises we shall not wait for as it can be put into a number of diff't hands - I was looking at the different parts of one of the old plyers which when Bush saw he immediately said he would get his new one ready - as he did not like making an old one do, which was all I wanted." This paints a very different picture to the one that Dr. Doty was desperately trying to convey. There is no criticism of the current form of Layer-In mechanism in use. By contrast Lawson was so happy with it that he was quite prepared to reassemble a layer-in for the new press from old parts lying around the Mint. It was only Bush, ever the perfectionist, who, offended by the thoughts of a new press containing old parts, insisted on creating new.

As further evidence against the satisfactory operation of Soho's Layer-In machines, Dr. Doty offers "If Matthew Boulton had had a perfected method of mechanical planchet placement in mid 1790, he would have mentioned it in his Patent Specification of July 8th 1790. Not true I'm afraid, Boulton was not patenting the operation of his Coining Press but the "Application of motive power to Stamping and Coining." In other words parts of the press were only described which were relevant to the transmission of power. Boulton did not give a damn about describing such accessories as a layer-in since they were not relevant to his patent specification. In the specification itself Boulton makes this point more politely when he says "During the raising of the screw or recoil of the bar P. the blank which was coined is pushed out and another is laid in between the dies either by the person who attends it as usual in coining money or other wise by some proper contrivance which does not relate to the present purpose."

I have just read Dr. Doty's article on the Anglesey coinage and perhaps I may be allowed to make a couple of observations on his most recent article. The indistinct edge lettering on the tokens should not be taken as a criticism of the collar mechanism. The fault actually lay in an earlier process in the production of the token, namely when the edge inscription was milled on to the pieces. Due to their inexperience of striking in a collar, the edge engraving tool or "nut" as it was known at the Mint had been engraved too delicately. In striking, the restraining influence of the collar exerts some pressure on the edge of the blank causing a small but definite closing-up of the incuse inscription. This problem was overcome easily enough by ensuring that the edging tools in the milling process imparted a wider and deeper impression. The Archives reveal that at the same time period Soho encountered similar difficulties with the Southampton token. A letter from Lawson to Boulton (Lawson Box, Piece 21) dated June 2 1791 mentions "I send you 6 Southampton pieces, struck on the Edge the best I can do with the present 'nut' which Mr. Dumarest has made too shallow for striking in a Collar : I am getting another nut done." Three days later he was able to report "I have another nut for the edge with the letters cut deeper." Readers may like to know that the 1791 Anglesey and Southampton tokens were struck concurrently on adjacent presses. At some stage a few of the ready

milled blanks became mixed, giving rise to an interesting variety of the Anglesey tokens with a Southampton edge inscription (See Letter Book Q, M. Boulton to Taylor 12th August 1791).

As a final point perhaps I might be allowed to supply you with a little more information on the Anglesey 1789 halfpenny and 1791 penny struck at Soho. As part of the agreement between Boulton and Thomas Williams, Boulton agreed not only to buy the presses from the Parys Mine Company's Mint but also to coin all the blanks that were still lying around the premises. To continue the story I would like to quote from my Anglesey article which appeared in Format 38 in April 1989.

"As requested, Thomas Williams instructed his agent to co-operate fully in the dismantling of the Parys Mine Company's Mint. He also informed Boulton that he wished *"to see a few Impressions of the Druid Dies in which you are to work, before you strike any quantities."* Surprisingly six weeks later Boulton was still unable to coin awaiting the delivery of the Druid dies. The terms of the agreement specified that Williams supplied the original dies, but the dies as supplied by Wyatt must have proved unsatisfactory in some manner, for it would appear that John Gregory Hancock was commissioned to engrave new examples. A letter from Zachary Walker Snr. addressed to Boulton dated 4th September 1789 records that after much badgering by Boulton's staff, Hancock *"hath just finished Two pairs of Anglesey Dies - Mr. Lawson will send tomorrow, to the Parys Mine Warehouse, for Blanks, intends beginning to work on Monday next with all the dispatch in his power."*

The total weight of blanks delivered from the Parys Mine Company's Warehouse was 13 ton 12 cwt 1q 3.3/4 lb. This was split as follows:

			tons	cwt	q	lb
Halfpenny Blanks	32	per lb	9	7	0	1
Halfpenny Blanks	36	per lb	3	-	3	5.1/2
Halfpenny Blanks	32	per lb	-	5	1	8.1/4
<hr/>						
Penny Blanks			12	13	0	14.3/4
				19	0	17
<hr/>						
			13	12	1	3.3/4
<hr/>						

The blanks came ready milled with the edge inscription upon them and required coining only, which was to be charged at £16.6.8d / ton. The above was to be paid part in money (£5.6.8d. / ton) and part in allowance against the presses (£11 / ton).

Included amongst the halfpenny blanks was a small quantity which Williams had prepared for a coinage for his friend John Wilkinson the iron master. The remainder of the halfpenny blanks appear to have been prepared for the Anglesey tokens although it is interesting to observe that they were manufactured on two differing weight standards. The penny blanks, also intended for Anglesey, were considered to be relatively unimportant since they were in effect left-overs found on the Parys Mine Company's premises dating from an earlier period when the striking of the penny denomination was in vogue. The halfpenny blanks were coined straight away in late 1789 and possibly early 1790. The journal entry in Boulton's account books mention:-

	£.	s.	d.
<i>For striking different impressions on Copper pieces weighing</i>			
<i>12 ton 13 cwt 0 qtr 14 lb at £16-6-8d / ton</i>	206	14	4.1/2

By contrast the small quantity of Anglesey penny blanks appear to have remained dormant and forgotten for several months at Soho. The entry for the striking of these coins is contained under the date 14th July 1792.

Coining 19 cwt of Penny blanks at £16-6-8d / ton
220 Casks at 2/6d each and case at 8d

£.	s.	d.
15	10	4
27	10	8
<hr/>		
43	1	0
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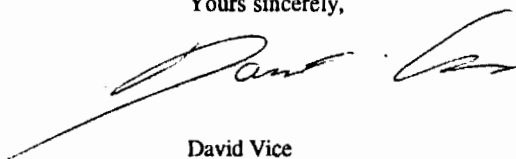
(The above Cooperage charge refers to the accumulated total derived from all the Anglesey coinages delivered)"

In total, Soho struck 34,320 of the penny denomination which may be positively identified as being DH255 and bearing the date 1791. These currency examples of the 1791 penny have long mystified specialist collectors of this series. They could never satisfactorily explain why the issue should be so isolated, separated as it is by three to four years, from the period when the Parys Mine Company was actively striking this denomination. Giving these pieces a Soho origin, with its background of a small order placed in 1789 to be struck from the residue of old blanks, would go much of the way to account for this apparent anachronism.

As far as the 1789 halfpennies are concerned Soho struck 915,832 pieces split between 670,240 on a weight standard of 32 / lb (218.8 grains) and 245,142 on a weight standard of 36 / lb. (194.4 grains). It is hard to positively attribute a Dalton & Hamer number to them but logic dictates they probably belong to the range DH357-364. Dated 1789, these pieces have been selected solely on the basis that they derive from dies very similar to the 1791 penny. This is characterised by the common treatment of the oak wreath on their obverses which contains twenty-five acorns, split twelve to the left and thirteen to the right.

Finally if none of your readers have responded to Dr. Doty's article on "A New Token From Wales" you might like to include the following comments. The piece he describes is well known as forming part of a large series (several hundred different pieces) of evasives or contemporary forgeries of Regal Halfpennies of the eighteenth century with barbarous legends. Two varieties of Dr. Doty's token are catalogued in Cobwright's 1986 book on Evasive Halfpennies as numbers 422 and 423. They were earlier catalogued by Atkins at the back of his book on the "Tokens of the Eighteenth Century" published in 1892. Dalton and Hamer would therefore obviously have been aware of their existence. They must have come to a conscious decision to exclude all evasives from their book on the grounds that their inscriptions are usually completely meaningless and it is impossible to relate pieces to a specific issuer or locality. - In the commercial world Dr. Doty's token may be considered as scarce and usually sells for a few pound.

Yours sincerely,



David Vice

Paul Dofton
Saudi Aramco
PO Box 1851 Najmah
Ras Tanura 31311
Saudi Arabia
Phone/Fax 966-3-673-1128

March 20, 1997

Wayne Anderson
PO Box 1853
Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853
USA

Dear Conder Token Newsletter:

I am a member of both the Conder Token Collectors Club (CTCC), and Early American Coppers (EAC). I have written this letter to the CTCC to address my questions about a perennial topic. I am writing to express concern, hopefully eliminate confusion, and clarify for myself and other members, what is the best way (or ways) to care for, and store these old coppers we cherish so much. Besides stimulating discussion, I welcome your, and others, input.

At issue is information contained in the article, "Old or New---Envelopes Have Drawbacks," appearing in the January 1997 edition of the Numismatist's feature column, "The Collectors Edge," by Don Bonser. Basically, Mr. Bonser's column recommends not to use the flannel cotton liners, and paper envelopes for storing uncirculated copper coins. He indicates the envelopes are only good for short term storage, due to sulfur compounds, and without the flannel liners can scratch stored coins. Even with the liners, he says an uncirculated or proof copper coin could be damaged by the flannel. Unfortunately, he does not advocate any alternative storage method.

His advice seems to run counter to the relatively common practice of storing coppers in white paper envelopes with cotton liners, advocated by EAC. In fact this method of storage is specifically mentioned in "An Introduction to the World of Early American Copper Coinage," that I received when I joined EAC in 1991. Coincidentally, I have contacted two well known dealers, and members of both EAC, and CTCC about this very topic, Jerry Bobbe, and Rod Burress. Jerry Bobbe indicated that the "envelopes with the flannel liners are great." He also mentioned using poly bags, and in fact coins he has shipped to me were in these poly bags, inside a paper envelopes. Rod Burress sells the liners, and said they are soft enough not to scratch uncirculated coins. Though one could make a case to discount Rod's advice, since he sells the suspect storage medium, I think his long association with, and his valuable contributions to the copper collecting community far outweigh any reason to doubt him.

I recognize that some paper products could contain damaging levels of sulfur, but have been under the impression that the white ones, used by EAC, and CTCC members, are safe for long term storage of coppers. One must ask too, how were all these high grade coppers stored, for so long, before plastic, mylar, slabs, etc., came into being? After all, they managed to survive somehow since the time they were made. I suspect they were stored in paper envelopes. The tokens I purchased in England last Fall, from Richard Gladdle, Spink And Son, and A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd., were stored in either paper envelopes, or coin trays open to the air.

It does make sense though, to think that a coin sliding around in an envelope for a long time could have some semblance of "cabinet friction," but it seems reasonable that cotton liners would eliminate that problem. Also, it seems that there is some benefit in allowing the coin to breath a little bit, especially in light of recent cases of sweating, and spotting in slabs. Personally, I have not noticed any deterioration of my coppers, but I haven't had them for more than six years.

In summary, I want to know if my current practice of storing high grade coppers in white paper envelopes with cotton liners is an advocated, acceptable, and proven long term storage method. I also have a small packet of photographer's silicon gel (desiccant) in the coin box to reduce moisture. If this method is not the best, which one is? Out of courtesy, I am copying Jerry Bobbe, Rod Burress, and Don Bonser. Since I live in Saudi Arabia, my exposure to the hobby is primarily through the mail, I would appreciate some written feedback from them as well.

Sincerely,

Paul Dofton
CTCC No. 141

Editors Note:

I have personally had extremely good fortune with cotton liners, when using them with paper envelopes. Rod Burress's liners and envelopes work just fine for me. I have stored choice tokens, and coins, in this manner for long periods of time. In fact, for years at a time. Jerry Bobbe has specifically addressed these, and other concerns in his article, "On The Care And Preservation Of Choice Coppers," in this issue of the newsletter.

WA

BILL MCKIVOR
PO BOX 46135
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98126
(206) 244-8345
E-mail Condernut@juno.com

February 25, 1997

Wayne Anderson
PO Box 1853
Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853

Dear Wayne,

Received the third triumphant issue of the "Conder" Token Newsletter---SUPERB!! Thought I would take the opportunity to congratulate all who add to our knowledge, with a special thanks to Joel Spingarn for his concordance to the R. C. Bell books---it's WONDERFUL---and wonderfully useful. A most needed tool that took a good deal of time and devotion to complete. A indispensable contribution, one worthy of an award!! I will use it a lot, as, I am sure, we all will. Kudos, Joel!!!

I also wished to reply to Dr. Doty, in regards to his article "A NEW TOKEN FROM WALES?". The token he has is most likely the one listed in James Atkin's "1892 book *The Tradesman's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century*" on page 394, token #421. It is described as a Bust Left, legend "payable . at. W. Williams. / seated female, legend "North Wales". The date is as he surmised, 1792. Please refer to the "Conder" Token Newsletter, Volume 1, #2, November 1996, page 40, paragraph 3, in which I refer to these pieces which were known as "Evasion" tokens. Atkins lists some 491 of them, with 450 being halfpence, the remainder farthings.

My collection includes two "W. Williams" pieces, Atkins 416, which has the D&H bust of Wilkinson facing right, and a harp reverse, with the legend "Music Charms". The other is Atkins 422, which exhibits what appears to be the same bust as Dr. Doty's token on the obverse as well as the same legend, with the reverse once again a harp, and the legend "North Wales". These pieces were muled and muled again, with many variations of the obverses struck with many variations of the reverses. The William's pieces, with either payable by "I. Williams", "W. Williams", or just "WM" as obverse legends are listed on pages 393-394, numbers 416-425 inclusive. They all feature one or the other of the above described busts, and either of two seated females---Britannia or Hibernia types--- or the harp reverse, with various legends on the reverses. Numbers 446-448 also have similar obverses and reverses, with the obverse legends reading "William Williams" or "William S. Williams".

Atkins list is far from complete, as collectors of these strange, lightweight, poorly struck (for the most part) tokens have found further mulings not listed. My collection contains quite a few, including some unknown dies. These pieces are blurred into the Conder series as well. A perfect example in my collection is the Warwickshire Wilkinson D&H 468, which has the bust of Wilkinson as well as the "John Wilkinson Ironmaster" legend, with the reverse a harp, legend "North Wales". The reverse appears to be the twin to the reverse of Atkins #435, which has a "Sr. Bevois Southampton" obverse. As I do not happen to have #435 I cannot check the dies to be sure, but the listing is the same. It also might be of interest to look at D&H Warwickshire Wilkinson #467, which, unless I miss my guess, has the same seated female with harp, 1792, as pictured in Dr. Doty's article. It would be interesting to compare them to see if the die is the same.

It appears that these were all "evasion" tokens, and that their listing in Atkins depended on their being known by him at the time. As his book was written in 1892, it is possible that he did not know of the mules to the Wilkinson obverse, of which there were several---see D&H page 311, #462-474---but more likely he chose not to include them as they had the "standard" though counterfeit Wilkinson (or Wilkison) obverse. At any rate, Atkins chose for the most part to list only the pieces that had otherwise unknown obverse legends or busts.

Searching through D&H one will run across a good number of these counterfeits, with “standard” D&H obverses muled to many reverses. It is my contention that these were as much “evasion” pieces as the ones listed by Atkins, though we simply call them counterfeit mules within the Conder series.

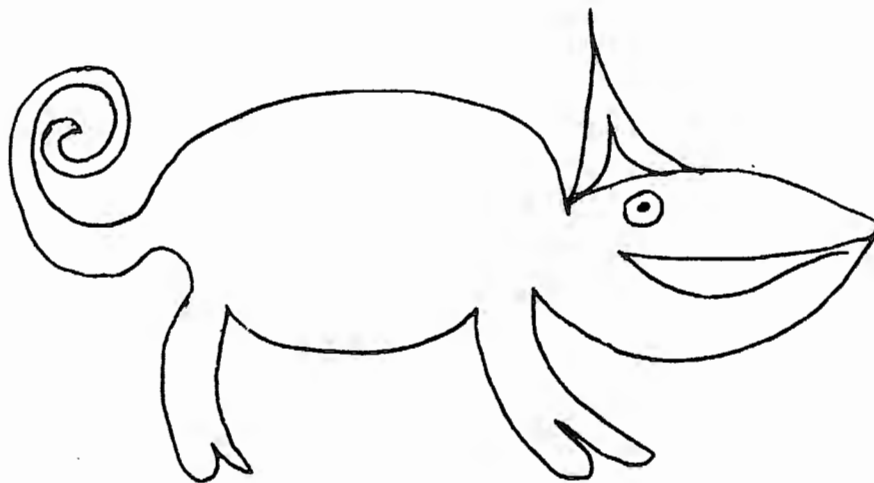
Dr. Doty is correct—when one collects, one thing leads to another—all fascinating discoveries, and in this case, the Conder series and the “evasion” pieces are shown to be historically intertwined in English monetary history. It becomes easy to see how collecting “Conders” can lead to collecting the evasion tokens—or vice versa.

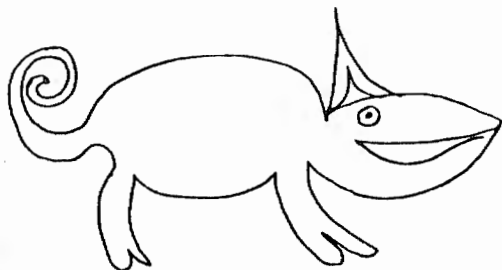
Bill McKivor CTCC #3

Additional information on the collecting of Evasive halfpence-----

It is not often that one can collect a series of tokens, and be unaware of the definitive reference work on the subject, but that is the case here. Having collected Evasive tokens for some time, and used Atkins as the reference, I was aware that his listings were far from complete. I recently stumbled onto a small book by a Gentleman (and wit) named Cobwright. It contains a far more comprehensive listing of these tokens, re-numbered and explained, that completely outpaces Atkins. It is a small book, and was issued in 1993 in a limited edition of 125 copies, all numbered. The title of the book is “A journey through the Monkalokian rain forests in search of the Spiney Fubbaduck”----which is why I passed it by the first time I saw one. Though one can’t judge a book by it’s cover, it turns out that the meat of the book is well researched and invaluable to collectors of these pieces. His scholarship cannot be denied, and his sense of humor is wonderful. The token Dr. Doty found is listed, as are hundreds of others, in logical order. It is highly recommended. I am overjoyed to have located a copy, though it will force me to re-number my collection.

Bill McKivor CTCC#3





A journey through
the Monkalokian rain forests
in search of
the Spiney Fubbaduck

By

MALACHY GREENSWORD

*Malachy
Greensword*

'An evasion from start to finish.'
S. R. HODSLEY

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Richard P. Forde, Jr.
Port Orchard, WA

April 11, 1997

Mr. Joel Spingarn
PO Box 782
Georgetown, CT 06829

Dear Joel:

The zip code in my address has changed. My new address is enclosed.

I enjoy reading the Conder Token Newsletter. Enclosed is \$10 to assist with the costs of publishing the newsletter.

Thank you,

Richard P. Forde, Jr.
CTCC #56

Editors comment:

This is one of the nicest letters we have received. Our thanks to Mr. Forde for his thoughtfulness, and generosity. It is our pleasure, and our honor, to have his name on our roster.

WA

THE TOKEN EXCHANGE AND MART

"CTCC" MEMBERS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO SEND THEIR ADS FOR PUBLICATION IN THIS SECTION OF THE NEWSLETTER. ADVERTISEMENTS UP TO TWELVE (12) LINES ARE FREE! FULL PAGE ADS ARE \$75.00, ONE THIRD PAGE ADS ARE \$25.00. ADS LARGER THAN TWELVE (12) LINES MUST BE CAMERA READY, AND PAID FOR WHEN THE AD IS SUBMITTED! ADS WILL BE LIMITED TO CONDER TOKENS AND OTHER RELATED NUMISMATIC MATERIALS AND LITERATURE. THE DEADLINE FOR THE AUGUST 15TH ISSUE IS JULY 25, 1997. ALL ADS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY YOUR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER. NEWSLETTERS ARE ISSUED QUARTERLY. SEND YOUR ADS TO THE PRESIDENT AND EDITOR, WAYNE ANDERSON, PO BOX 1853, MAPLE GROVE, MN 55311-6853. ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE \$25.00.

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PO Box 1853
Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853
Phone 612-420-6925
Fax 612 -420-3350

For all business, letters, inquiries, articles, ads,
and information about the "CTCC."

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Vice President And Treasurer
PO Box 782
Georgetown, CT 06829
Phone and Fax
203-544-8194

For Payment of dues and donations, & address
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We hope you are enjoying the newsletters and the luring world of 18th Century Provincial Tokens, the "Conder" series. Thanks for your articles and ads and your participation in the newsletter.
Wayne Anderson, President

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To aid in my current research, I am interested in purchasing the following items:

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Bobbe's "Token Examiner," issues prior to #7

Harold Welch, "CTCC" #14, 655 Parkwood Circle, St. Paul, MN 55127 USA

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Wayne Anderson, CTCC #1, PO Box 1853, Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853.

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TOM FREDETTE, CTCC #60, 2 TRAVERS ST., BALDWINVILLE, NY 13027-2615

Dr. Ronald A. Ward, CTCC #187, 15404 Carrolton Road, Rockville, MD 20853

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Phone 916-872-5683

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Robert Gilbert, CTCC #215, PO Box 299, Liberty Corner, NJ 07938, USA

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Middlesex 345, Kelly's. Man holding a harnessed horse/saddle, spurs, Etc. Choice UNC \$65

Middlesex 415b, Pidcock's. Lion/Eagle, 1795. Die State II. Choice Red Lacquered UNC \$89

Middlesex 1088, Spence's Farthing, Adam & Eve/Pig, Etc. Ch Faded Red UNC \$69

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... **1046** / Tooke - Nice AU \$22

NORFOLK 38 / Norwich - Nice AU \$25

... **44** / Norwich - Choice Toned P-L Unc, small lint mark \$59

SOMERSETSHIRE 26 / Botanic Garden - Nice R & B Unc \$45

... **39** / Bladud - Unc \$32

... **40** / Bladud - Choice Unc \$39

... **84** / Bath Associations - Bronzed Proof, slight friction. RR \$95

... **100** / Niblock's - AU \$22

SUFFOLK 27 / Bury - Gem Mostly Red P-L Unc, but for reverse spot/scratches \$39

SUSSEX 15b / Elizabeth I - Fine, late obverse & reverse die states \$15

... **41** / Winchelsea - Choice Dark P-L AU \$29

WARWICKSHIRE 6 / Kempson Penny - Nice P-L Unc \$95



... **50** / Birmingham - Nice Unc, struck from rusted dies \$32

... **82** / Mining & Copper Co. - Nice Glossy AU, blunt strike \$19

... **288** / County Hall - Choice Bronzed Proof \$59

... **415** / Wilkinson - VF, heavy clash \$22

WILTSHIRE 1 / Yeomanry Cavalry - Nice Unc, grainy planchet, as usual. Only 650 struck! \$125

YORKSHIRE 59 / Sheffield - Unc, well camouflaged planchet void \$49

ANGLESEY 3 / Pattern Penny - Gem P-L Unc, tapped-in obverse edge. Rare \$125

... **19** / Penny - Choice Unc \$75

... **252** / Penny - AU/Unc. RR \$125

... **266** / Pattern - Nice P-L Unc, usual reverse die break. RR \$149

... **268** / Pattern - Choice R & B P-L Unc. Rare \$149

... **270** / Pattern - Bronzed Proof, slight friction. RR \$139

... **380** / Pattern - Nice Colorful Proof. Rare \$149



... **387** - AU \$25

... **389** - Nice AU, obverse rim cud at 10:00. Rare \$39

... **405** - Choice Unc. Rare \$65

... **415a** - Nice Unc, struck on a thin granular planchet \$49

... **419** - Nice Unc, obverse flan flaw. Scarce \$59

... **436** - Choice AU \$25

... **450** - AU \$17

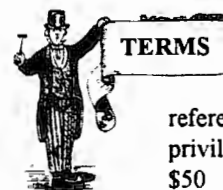
ANGUSSHIRE 5 / Dundee Penny - Choice R & B Unc \$115

... **17** / Dundee Glass Works - VF, reverse rim cud 8:00 - 9:00 \$19

LOTHIAN 20 / Harrison's - Nice Unc \$39

... **44** / St. Andrew - Nice Unc \$39

CORK 2 / Fame Flying - Choice AU, a couple of tiny flan flaws \$35



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*Reverse: Presentation of colours to the
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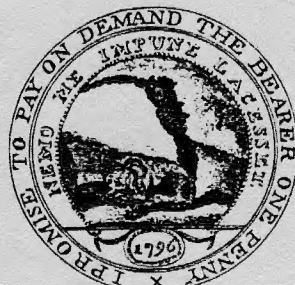
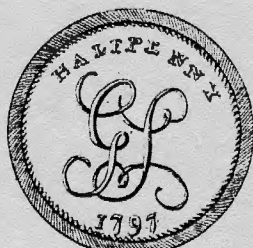
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